Cambria Freeman.

A. M'PIKE, Editor and Publisher. HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE. Terms, $2 per year in advanc e

VOLUME 5. EBENSBURG, PA., SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1871. NUMBER 7.

WN and COUNTRY PROPERTY

AT PRIVATE SALE.

...OF GROUND in Mooretown, with ... House and outbuildings. Cellar ... below. Will be sold cheap and ...

...OF GROUND in Mooretown, 66 ... Main-street and 200 feet deep. A ... and Fruit Trees on this Lot. It ...

...STORY FRAME HOUSE ... above; finely finished and ... Good outbuildings and ... trees.

...STORY FRAME HOUSE in East ... Cellar kitchen, well and ... good outbuildings and office on ... all in good repair. Located on Main ...

...TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE ... suitable for two families.— ... on Main street and 264 feet ...

...STORY FRAME HOUSE in West ... for two families. Lot 66 feet ... street and 150 feet deep. A desi- ...

...LOTS in West Ward, Ebensb'g. ...LOTS, of about 6 acres each, one ... suitable for pord wood, on LOTS ... one mile from town.

...ACRES HEMLOCK TIMBER LAND, ... feet lumber. One and a half ...

...OF 160 ACRES, convenient to ... cleared and in good order ... with No. 10.

...scribed property will be ... exhibit the same. Those desiring ... or address the under- ... on or before the 1st of January next. ...

J. ALEX. MOORE, Mooretown, or F. A. SHOEMAKER.

Dec. 3, 1870.

...NSE NOTICE.—The following ... Tavern, Wholesale and Retail ... been filed with the Clerk of Quar- ... Cambria county for the action ... March sessions, 1871:

...TAVERN LICENSE.

... Township—John B. Hite.

... Borough—Edw'd L. Binder, John ... Frederick Ecker.

... Borough—Nicholas Lamb or. ... John Coad, Thos. Judge.

... Borough—George Crook, Baltzer Helfrick.

... Township—Michael Barnicle.

... Borough—Dan'l Confer, Mi- ...

... Township—Henry Foster, west ward.

... Borough—Daniel Kist.

... Township—Anthony McHugh.

... Borough—Garland Kelley, Pat'k O'Connell, ... Charles Swarts, John Rafelo, Jas. ... Township—Wm. Gill, 2d ward; ... Borough—Peter Hollibaugh, 2d ward; George Stadler, ... Township—John Stamm, Conrad Hafno, 2d ward; ... Borough—Otto Holly, Jas. Mr- ... Township—Jacob Kolb.

... LICENSE.

... Township—Peter Brown.

... Borough—James A. Maher, ... Township—William Elias, ... LICENSE.

... Township—Richard Dodd, 2d ward.

J. K. HITE, Clerk.

Clearfield, Feb. 8, 1871

...OFFICE OF APPEALS.—Appeals ... Assessment for 1871 will hold ... Commissioners Office in Ebensburg, as ...

...day, March 20th—Allegheny Township ... Borough.

...day, March 21st—Blacklick and ... ...ships.

...SDAY, March 22d—Cambria and ... ...ships.

...DAY, March 23d—Adams and Richland ... and Coopersdale Borough.

...DAY, March 24th—Carroll Township and ... Borough.

...DAY, March 27th—Clearfield Township ... Springs Borough.

...DAY, March 28th—Chest, Susquehanna ... Townships.

...DAY, March 29th—Conemaugh Township ... Conemaugh Borough.

...DAY, March 30th—Croyle and Sum- ... Townships and Wilmore Borough.

...DAY, March 31st—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and ... Wards—Cambria Township and ... Borough.

...DAY, April 1st—Washington and Mun- ... Township and Gallitzin Borough.

...DAY, April 3d—Taylor and ... Borough.

...DAY, April 4th—Yoder Township and ... Borough.

...ppeals from ... and places Appeals from ...

J. McNAMARA, ... JAS. M'CLEASON, } Commissioners. ... FORBES, ... A. KESSLER, Clerk.

Commissioners' Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 23, 1871.

GOOD NEWS!

NEW GOODS!

Fall and Winter Goods,

...of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, ... Satinets, Worsted, Dress Goods of ... French Merinos, Alpacas, Lustres, ... Prints, &c., &c., Notions, ... Assortment of Shawls, Nubias, Hoods, ... Articles for Ladies' wear, together ... stock of

READY-UP CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, ... and Rubbers; a full assortment ... at NO. 1 HARDWARE, Queens- ... Shuffle, Patent Medicines, Oils & Paints, ... NOTIONS, and all other articles of ... usually kept in a country store. ... my pledge our word to

ALL AT VERY LOWEST PRICES, ... determined to give as good bargains as ... town or country.

Thankful for past favors, we hope to mer- ... a continuance and increase of public patron- ...

Ebensburg, Nov. 4, 1870.-tf. E. H. SHIELDS & SON.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE!—JEREMIAH ... vs. JAS. BURK—*Common Pleas ... No. 113, June Term, 1870.*

...day, 9th February, 1871, on mo- ... Wm. M. Reade, Esq., John P. Linton, ... appointed Auditor to report distribution ... money in the hands of the Sheriff arising ... execution against the the above named ...

By the Court.

From Record.

J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.

...ill attend to the duties of the above ap- ... at the Court Room, Ebensburg, on ... March 11, 1871, at one o'clock, ... all where all persons interested ... if they see proper.

JNO. P. LINTON, Auditor.

FOR RENT.—The large and comfort- ... Mansion House known ... Mansion House, formerly the resi- ... of E. Shoemaker, dec'd, is ... for rent. There is also on ... and will be leased ... HOUSE, 62 Acres of ... Outbuilding, &c. The FARM adjoining, ... known as "Paris Place," and containing 112 ... is offered for rent. Possession will ... on the 1st of April. For further in- ... apply on the premises to

Ebensburg, Feb. 8, 1871.-tf. E. S. MURRAY, *Executrix.*

NOTICE.—Whereas certain Properties ... have been offered for rent by Mrs. E. S. ... Executrix, all persons are hereby ... that she has no authority to lease said ... Feb. 16, 1871.-tf. E. SHOEMAKER, Executrix, ... and Attorney for the Heirs.

R. L. GEORGE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ... Ebensburg, Pa. Offices in room recently ... by Wm. H. Seckler, Esq., in Colonade ... All manner of legal business faithfully ... and to, and the collection of claims, etc., ... a specialty. [2-4.-tf.]

New Advtisements.

WALTHAM

WATCHES

The extensive use of these Watches for the last fifteen years by Railway Conductors, Engineers & Expressmen, the most exacting of watch-carers, has thoroughly demonstrated the strength, steadiness, durability and accuracy of the Waltham Watch. To satisfy that class on these respects, is to decide the question as to the real value of these time-keepers.

More than 500,000 of these watches are now speaking for themselves in the pockets of the people—a proof and a guarantee of their superiority over all others.

The superior organization and great extent of the Company's Works at Waltham, enables them to produce watches at a price which renders competition futile, and those who buy any other watch merely pay from 25 to 50 per cent. more for their watches than is necessary.

These time-pieces combine every improvement that a long experience has proved of real practical use. Having had the refusal of nearly every invention in watch-making originating in this country or in Europe, only those are finally adopted which severe testing by the most skilful artisans in our works, and long use on the part of the public, demonstrated to be essential to correct and enduring time-keeping.

Among the many improvements we would particularize:

The invention and use of a centre-pinion of peculiar construction, to prevent damage to the train by the breakage of main springs, is original with the American Watch Company, who, having had the refusal of another contrivances, adopted Fogg's patent pinion as being the best and faultless.

Hardened and tempered hair-springs, now universally admitted by Watchmakers to be the best, are used in all grades of Waltham Watches.

All Waltham Watches have dust-proof caps, preventing the movement from dust, and lessening the necessity of the frequent cleaning necessary in other watches.

Our new patent cem-winder, or keyless watch is thereby a decided success, and a great improvement on any stem-winding watch in the American market, and by far the cheapest watch of reliability now offered to the public. To those living in portions of the United States where watchmakers are scarce, and, therefore, watches within the improvements mentioned which tend to secure accuracy, cleanliness, durability and convenience, must prove invaluable.

The trademarks of the various styles made by the company are as follows:

AMERICAN WATCH Co., Waltham, Mass.
ASS. WATCH Co., Waltham, Mass.
AMERICAN WATCH Co., Crescent St., Waltham, Mas-
APPLETON, TRACY & Co., Waltham, Mass.
MERICAN WATCH Co., Adams St., Waltham, Mass.
. S. BARTLETT, Waltham, Mass.
WM. ELLERY, Waltham, Mass.

Examine the spelling of these names carefully before buying. Any variation, even of a single letter, indicates a counterfeit.

For sale by all leading jewelers. No watches retailed by the Company.

An illustrated history of watch-making, containing much useful information to watch-wearers, sent to any address on application.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
General Agents for American Watch Co., 182 Broadway, New York.

Duff's College.

The oldest and best conducted Mercantile College in the Country. For circulars write to P. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Harpers' Edition of DUFF'S BOOK-KEEPING. 400 pp. The most comprehensive work published. Contains National Bank, Railroad Book-Keeping, &c.

UNCLE JOSH'S TRUNK FULL OF FUN.—A Portfolio of first-class Wit and Humor, containing Stories, Sketches, Cruel Sells, Side-Splitting Jokes, Humorous Poetry, Quaint Parodies, Burlesque Sermons, New Conundrums and Mirth-Provoking Sketches ever published. Interspersed with Curious Puzzles, Amusing Card Tricks, Feats of Prior Magic, and nearly 200 Funny Engravings. Sent to any address, post-paid, by mail, postage paid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of price. DICK & FITZGERALD, Publishers, 18 Ann-st., New York.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S Family Physician: 40 pages; sent by mail free. Teaches how to avoid sins of the person; skin, hair, eyes, complexion. Write to 714 Broadway, N. York.

BLOOMINGTON (ILL.) NURSERY.

8th Year. 600 Acres. 13 Greenhouses. Largest Assortment—all sizes. Best Stock! Low Prices! Would you know What, When, How to Plant? Fruit, Shade, Evergreen Trees, Root Grafts, Seedlings, Osage Plants, Apple Seed, Early Rose Potatoes, Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse and Garden Plants, &c. Flower and Vegetable Seeds! Finest, Best Collection—Sorts and quality. Send 10 cents for New, Illustrated, Descriptive, Priced Catalogue. Send Stamps each, for Catalogues of Seeds, with plain directions—84 pages; Bedding and Garden Plants—32 pages, and Wholesale Price List—24 pages. Address P. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Illinois.

A Great Offer. 481 Broadway, N.Y., will dispose of One Hundred Pianos, Melodeons and Organs, of six first-class makers, including Waters, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take part cash and balance in monthly or quarterly instalments.

FOR $7 PER LINE,

We will insert an advertisement

ONE MONTH

In One Hundred and Fifty-five First-class PENNSYLVANIA NEWSPAPERS!

Including Eleven Dailies.

To the Publisher of this paper, to whom our responsibility is well known.

LIST SENT FREE.

Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, Nos. 40 & 41 Park Row, New York.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once, GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address and test the business, we make the following unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers ever published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

USE THE "VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM." 1870

The celebrated remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption—"Nothing better." CUTLER BROS. & CO., Boston.

EMPLOYMENT for ALL.

$30 SALARY PER WEEK and expenses paid Agents, to sell our new and useful discoveries. Address B. SWEET & O., Marshall, Mich.

Letter from Alexander H. Stephens.

LIBERTY HALL, CRAWFORDVILLE, GA., January 24, 1871.

Messrs. Editors Banner of the South:

I send you an article clipped from the *Athens Gleaner*, a newspaper published in Pennsylvania, which I wish you would give a place in THE BANNER OF THE SOUTH. It is entitled "The Keystone State."

Please do not permit yourselves to be deterred from complying with my request from the great length of the article. Be assured it abounds with interest and cannot fail to entertain every intelligent reader of your valuable journal from beginning to end. It will be found to be not only entertaining but instructive throughout, in settling forever I think, the disputed question as to the origin of the term "Keystone State," as applied to Pennsylvania. It dispels many popular errors on many points connected with the history of the formation of our Federal Union and throws a flood of light on every turn upon the true nature and character of our novel and matchless system of governments as understood and explained thro' symbols as well as words by its master architects at the time it was reared.

As for myself I can and do say that I have not for many years met with a more interesting article than this is, upon the early history of our "Confederated Republic," as Washington styled the union of these States. Its principles are those which have ever been heretofore emblazoned upon THE BANNER OF THE SOUTH

Yours truly,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

"THE KEYSTONE STATE."

Its Appellation to Pennsylvania Historically Considered.

BY S HAYDEN.

In the *Athens Gleaner* of May 12th, I presented some facts relating to the name of Pennsylvania in its provincial charter, and the origin of the term "Keystone," as since applied to it. My attention has since been called to an article credited to the *Philadelphia Telegraph*, and published in various papers of the State, contradicting and ridiculing the reason I there gave why Pennsylvania was first called the "Keystone State," and setting forth a pretended reason, entirely different, for this appellation.

That all who may feel interested in this question either as one of curiosity, or one of history, may more fully comprehend the point at issue, I will re-insert in this article that part of my former one which explained the origin of the term "Keystone" as applied to our State and also the comments on my article by the *Philadelphia Telegraph* as published in the *Bradford Reporter* of June 16th, with the endorsement of the editor of that paper.

[Extract from the Athens Gleaner, May 12th.]

PENNSYLVANIA—WHY CALLED THE KEYSTONE STATE.

The designation of Pennsylvania as the "Keystone State," originated in the city of Washington, near the close of the last century or early in the present. When the seat of the Federal Government was by act of Congress permanently located on the Potomac, Commissioners were appointed to locate the site of a new city there, who employed a French architect by the name of L'Enfant, to design and survey it out. Besides the multitude of streets which he mapped out and designated by the A. B. C.'s, and 1, 2, 3s, he also planned a number of magnificent broad avenues running diagonally across them. The three principal of these avenues ran nearly parallel through the city, from the East Branch of the Potomac, to Rock Creek, near Georgetown. Of these the central one was named Pennsylvania Avenue, and the south of it Virginia Avenue.

Pennsylvania Avenue, as is well known, became the great thoroughfare of the city, where it was extended across Rock Creek to Georgetown, a stone bridge with a single arch was erected, of stones unlaid in building the walls of the Capitol. In constructing the arch of the bridge, thirteen ring or arch stones were exposed to view, on each of which were engraved the initials of the name of one of the thirteen original States. Those forming the north side of the arch were N. H., Mass., R. I., Ct., N. Y., and N. J.: and those on the south side were Ga., S. C., N. C., Va., Md., and Del: while on the thirteenth, or keystone of the arch, the initials of Pennsylvania were engraved so conspicuously as to be seen by all who passed it. From this circumstance, Pennsylvania obtained the name and has since been widely known as "the Keystone State." This bridge has since been distroyed and replaced by others. But it will be long before Pennsylvania ceases to be known by the name she acquired, when the keystone of this arch, in the city of Washington, bore her initials.

[Extract from the Bradford Reporter, June 16.]

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

We notice a foolish error going the rounds of the press regarding the appellation of the "Keystone State," and how Pennsylvania came to be so-called. It would be an endless task to attempt to correct all the stupid mistakes made by newspapers, but this error concerns Pennsylvania directly. According to the veracious historian whose account is before us, Pennsylvania has no better or higher right to be called the "Keystone State" than this: that when the city of Washington was laid out, a certain bridge near Georgetown had its arch fancifully inscribed with the names of the original thirteen States, and that Pennsylvania, having the central place in the arch, was called the Keystone by the primitive citizens of those times, and has continued to be called so ever since. This is putting the cart before the horse with a vengeance. We do not deny, continues the Telegraph, "so much of the bridge story as describes the formation of the arch, but we do say (and think it strange even that it should be necessary for us to say) that the device of the architect was but taken from a historical incident of very great importance. The name, in fact, was derived from the circumstance that Pennsylvania cast the deciding vote on the question of American Independence. In Sanderson's "Lives of the Signers," it is stated that the vote was taken by the delegations of the 13 Colonies—6 of them voted in favor and six against the measure. The delegations from all the Colonies, except one member from Pennsylvania had voted, and it was discovered that they were equally divided. Upon this simple vote depended the entire question of issuing the Declaration of Independence. The name of the delegate upon whom so much depended was John Morton, and it is a name that should never be forgotten. John Morton voted "aye!" and the deed was done. Thus Pennsylvania, by giving the casting vote, settled that important question, and from that circumstance she received the name of "Keystone State"—the thirteenth State—the block of the arch.

The principal facts as given above in my article of May 12th which are denounced by the *Philadelphia Telegraph* as a "foolish error" and "stupid mistake," were first communicated to me by the late General Peter Force, of Washington, formerly Mayor of that city, and the well known author of the "American Archives," which were published by authority of Congress a few years ago, in several quarto volumes. His extensive and rare collection of American documents has since been purchased by Congress for the Congressional library. His well earned fame as an antiquarian and historian, would have justified me in receiving as correct the statement he gave me, that the appellation of "Keystone State" to Pennsylvania, had its origin from the initials of this State having been inscribed on the keystone of the arch of the bridge erected over Rock Creek, as described in my article under consideration, without any further evidence. He had been a resident of the city of Washington almost from its infancy, was familiar with its early history, and could give with more accuracy the landmarks of the great leading events that had transpired for the last century, than any man then living. He was a lover of historic truth, and was not ashamed to follow where its footprints led him. The editor of the *Philadelphia Telegraph* must therefore, either impeach my veracity in this statement, or include him in his denunciation of "foolish errors," and "stupid blunders,"

I have not a copy of the American Archives before me to examine whether there is anything therein given on this subject, but in a work entitled "The Seat of the Government of the United States," written by Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., and first published in Washington in 1848, and a second edition in 1854, it is stated on page 23d of 2d edition, that "The names of the thirteen States were engraved upon a bridge over Rock Creek, constructed of refuse materials taken from the public buildings, since carried away. That of Pensylvania was on the keystone; hence the name "Keystone State."

Here then was the publication of the same fact by Mr. Varnum in his book on "The Seat of Government" published in the city of Washington, before I had learned of its existence through Gen. Force.

In a volume entitled "The Washington Sketch Book by Viator," published in New York and Washington in 1864, page 235, the author says, in speaking of the aqueduct bridge which at present crosses Rock Creek: "A little above is another bridge, on the site where one was formerly constructed of refuse materials from the public buildings. The names of the original thirteen States were engraved upon the arch; that of Pennsylvania was on the keystone. Hence the name, 'Keystone State.'"

Each of these works I have now before me, and each ascribes the origin of appellation of *Keystone* to our State, to the same cause which Gen. Force had communicated to me. The fact that it originated in the building of the bridge over Rock Creek, had passed into history, and was public property, before I presented it to the readers of the *Gleaner* in an article on the name of Pennsylvania, *collated* from historic records. To further show that the information I there gave was not new to all intelligent readers, or treated with ridicule by the present historical authorities of the day, I will call the attention of all who are interested in this subject, (which the *Philadelphia Telegraph* truly says "concerns Pennsylvanians directly") to the following extracts from the *Historical Magazine* published in New York. It is the most valuable historical periodical ever published in America, and has long been edited and conducted by those distinguished for antiquarian and historical ability and accuracy. It is devoted to accurate researches in American history, and admits of and invites short queries and answers in relation to any historical points where any of its patrons may desire information from others. Its readers, as well as the contributors to its pages, have ever comprised many of the most scrutinizing and intelligent historians of our country, and any attempt to impose falsehood for historic truth upon its pages would soon be exposed and its author denounced.

In the October number of 1861 of this magazine, (vol. V. No. 10, page 316,) the following query was inserted, referring to a former one in 1857:

"KEYSTONE STATE.—In the Historical Magazine for 1857, p. 279, W. D. inquires whether any one can give authentic information who it was who first used the phrase 'The Keystone of the Federal Arch' in reference to Pennsylvania—the occasion or place where, and the time when it was so applied.

"Can an answer be given by some reader of the Magazine?" J. S. F."

"West Chester, Pa."

Feeling interested in this item of Pennsylvania history, and being desirous that the account given me of it by General Force, and that published of it by Mr. Varnum should pass the scrutiny of the readers of the *Historical Magazine*, I sent to the editor of it over my own signature in initials (S. H.,) which were then well known to him and many of his readers, the following answer to the above query, which was inserted in the Nov. No. (Vol. V. No. 11, page 350:)

"KEYSTONE STATE.—The term I believe, was adopted about the close of the last century, in consequence of the initials of the State being engraved on the keystone of the arch of the stone bridge that was erected over Rock Creek, between the City of Washington and Georgetown. This bridge, which has since been destroyed, was built of stones brought to build the walls of the first capitol, and unused for it. Its arch is said to have consisted of thirteen stones, the keystone of which had engraved on it the initials of Pa., and the twelve others, those of the other States at that period, one on each. Probably Pa. may have been put on the keystone from the fact of the bridge being at the termination of Pennsylvania Avenue. S. H."

In the April No. 1862 (Vol. 6, No. 4, p. 134,) an additional communication was given in the *Historical Magazine* over the signature D. W., of Philadelphia.

"THE KEYSTONE STATE.—If the thirteen original States were arranged in the form of an arch, each State forming a block, Pennsylvania would from its geographical position form the keystone, six of the States being north and east of it, namely, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey; and six South and West of it, namely Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. D. W."

I have given the foregoing extracts a place in this article, that the reader may see what perhaps the editor of the *Philadelphia Telegraph* and some of his copyists knew not, that however erroneous the statement I gave in the *Gleaner* may have seemed to them, I had authority for my statement never before to my knowledge questioned, and surely not now weakened in the attempted ridicule of the Philadelphia editor, or the fanciful, conclusions he draws from his own misstatements. Does the editor of the *Philadelphia Telegraph* believe, does my friend of the *Bradford Reporter*, who copies and endorses his misstatements of well known history believe, and do they imagine their intelligent readers will believe the statement purporting to be drawn, from "Sanderson's Lives of the Signers," to be correct? This editorial statement is, that when the deciding vote on the Declaration of Independence was taken by the delegations of the thirteen colonies, (in 1776) "six of them voted in favor and six against the measure."

I have not a copy of Sanderson's Lives of the Signers before me, but have grave doubts whether he, or any American historic writer of pretended accuracy, has ever stated that the colonies, or the delegates from them were equally divided on the question or vote, and that six (as the editor states) voted in favor and six against the measure!

If the reader will consult any respectable history which gives the proceedings of the Congress of 1776, he will find that a Declaration of Independence of the colonies, was discussed from time to time in that body, from the 8th of June, when Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, first formally proposed it, until its final consummation by the unanimous vote of the colonies through their delegations on the 4th of July. The draft of the public Declaration which had in the meantime been prepared by a special committee, was duly considered in a committee of the whole on the 1st of July, when after some verbal amendments, nine of the colonies through their delegations in that body voted for independence. The delegates from nearly all the colonies were acting in the matter under express instructions given them by the authorities of the colonies they represented. The Colonial Assemblies of Pennsylvania and Maryland, had both instructed their delegates to vote against the measure; and accordingly the votes of those States were in the committee on the 1st of July cast in the negative. It was highly desirable that the Declaration should be the unanimous act of all the colonies. The friends of the Declaration, therefore, took active measures in those States to have the specific instructions rescinded, in which they succeeded before the 4th, on which the final vote was taken, and each of these colonies, Pennsylvania by a majority and Maryland by all her delegates, gave their colonial assent to the renowned Declaration of Independence on the 4th of July, 1776.

Of the delegates from Pennsylvania, but five were present on the 4th of July when the final vote was taken, namely: Benjamin Franklin, James Wilson, and John Morton, who voted for the Declaration, and Thomas Willing and Charles Humphrey who both voted against it. Pennsylvania had also other delegates who were absent. History records that of the delegates present from Pennsylvania, Mr. Morton gave the casting vote, thereby committing this State in the affirmative of the question. A fact coincident to this also occurred in taking on that occasion the vote of the Delaware delegation. This consisted of Cæsar Rodney, George Read and Thomas McKean. During the closing discussions on the Declaration, Mr. Rodney, who was in favor of it, was absent on important duties in the lower part of the State; while Mr. Reade and McKean, who were present, were known to be divided on the question. The importance of an entire unanimity of the colonies in this Congressional action was such, that Mr. McKean sent a special messenger eighty miles for Mr. Rodney, who reached Philadelphia just in time to vote, thereby, by his casting vote in the delegation from Delaware, succeeding, equally with Mr. Morton in the case of Pennsylvania, in securing the entire unanimity of the colonies in the Declaration. The desire for an entire unanimity in the action of the thirteen colonies through their delegates had been such, that it is asserted by a distinguished historian of Maryland, that the taking of the final vote in Congress, had been postponed till the 4th of July, to give the delegates from that colony time to procure the rescinding of their former instructions to oppose a vote for Independence.—This being done by the convention in Annapolis on the 28th of June, Mr. Chase hastened from there with all speed, and arrived in Philadelphia, like Mr. Rodney, of Delaware, just in time to give, with his colleagues from Maryland, the vote of that colony for the Declaration.

I have thus given from accredited historical sources such leading facts as clearly show the misapprehension (to call it by no harsher name) of the editor of the *Philadelphia Telegraph*, in relation to the taking of the final vote on the Declaration of Independence on the 4th of July, 1776. There is not a shadow of historic evidence that can be given, that the colonies in the taking of the vote were "equally divided" as he states, nor was any significance given by those cotemporary with those events, to the vote of John Morton, of Pennsylvania, above that of Cæsar Rodney, of Delaware. Each stands recorded as giving the casting vote in their respective colonial delegations, whereby the unanimous vote of the thirteen colonies was secured.

After showing the mis-statements of the Philadelphia editor in relation to history, I now ask the reader calmly to judge and say for himself, whether there is an item of proof given by him, or the shadow of a reason to be found in his statement, beyond his own assertion which he attempts to base on error, to show that the vote of John Morton had anything to do with the appellation of "Keystone" to the State of Pennsylvania. If he will show by any historic evidence, that the appellation was ever used previous to the engraving of the initials of the name of Pennsylvania on the keystone of the arch of the bridge over Rock Creek, (and this fact he admits) or even long after that, in connection with Mr. Morton's vote on the Declaration, I will gravely consider whether I have not been believing, and spreading a positive error.

But there is another view of this question which should be taken to avoid all misapprehension of this use of the term "Keystone" as applied to our State. The keystone is well known as the most important member in the construction of an arch. Did its appellation to our State imply any pre-eminence above her sister States of the original thirteen? I think not. The most rational view of it I think is taken in the communication of "D. W." to the *Historical Magazine*, in the April No. of 1862, which is given in a preceding column of this article; that, from the "geograpical position" of Pennsylvania, and the method of enumerating the names of the thirteen original States which has ever been used, an arch composed of thirteen segments to represent them, would bring the seventh, representing Pensylvania, into the true position of the keystone. Was not this, therefore, the true reason why the keystone of the arch of the bridge over Rock Creek, bore the initials of the name of Pennsylvania rather than that of any other State, instead of its being, as the Philadelphia editor states "the device of the architect taken from a historical incident of very great importance" which he proceeds to tell us, was the Morton vote, cast for the Declaration of Independence, and that, "from that circumstance she received the name of the 'Keystone State'—the thirteenth State—the block of the block!" When and where, we ask again, had it before been applied to her? Had she then an acknowleaged pre-eminence above her Sister states, that entitled her to wear such a crown, except as the accidental occupant of a central geographical position? Much as I honor my own State I would not remove a landmark of our country's history, or sacrifice Truth on the altar of expediency, and he who will do it, is one "who maketh and loveth a lie."

A careful examination by the student of American history, will I think satisfy him that the Keystone in its appellation to our State, is but a component part of one of those symbolic representations devised and designed about the close of the last century, to express the Federal union of them all.—Symbols, emblems, and allegorical representations have in all ages been a favorite method of expressing events, ideas, or principles of great national interests; and Dr. Franklin, who was one of the masters in the art, thus devised the figure of a snake severed into thirteen parts, with the initials of one of the colonies on each, with the motto "Join or die," beneath it, and placed it at the head of the newspaper he published in Philadelphia before the revolution. This was the first American symbol expressive of a union, which he had the sagacity to see was political necessity. It was also the archetype of all subsequent devices that have been used to symbolize our American Republic.—It was the father of our Federal motto, "*E Pluribus Unum.*"

When the war of the Revolution had commenced, Franklin's device of a disjointed snake as a newspaper head, was changed to that of a figure of a rattlesnake with thirteen rattles, and coiled to strike, with the motto, "Don't tread on me," and was thus used on some of the flags of the provincial troops.

The great idea embodied in thus symbolizing the union of the colonies, was in unison with the popular sentiment of America at that period. It spoke a language which all understood, and expressed a necessity which all true patriots felt—a Federal Union for strength, in which the individuality of the component parts might be preserved.

The change in the symbolization of this idea from the form of a disjointed snake with the initials of a colony on each, to that of a coiled snake with thirteen rattles, was soon followed by the coinage of a piece of copper with a chain of thirteen links united to form a circle on one of its sides. It was what has since been called the Franklin cent. A similar design of a ring composed of thirteen circular links united, was also placed on some of the paper currency emitted early during the war. A similar design was also the leading device on the seal of the "American Union Lodge," a masonic organization formed in the Connecticut line of the army early in 1776. The circular chain of thirteen links here differed from that on the coin, and currency, only in having its ends united by two clasped hands instead of the ends of the chain being united in the center. An American medal was also struck in 1776, having on one of its sides a circular endless chain with thirteen links, with the names of the States engraved on the links, and the inscription of, "American Congress" in a circle within enclosing the motto, "We are one," in the center. Another smaller early Federal medal without date was struck with a rude bust and inscription to Washington on one side, and an endless chain of the thirteen links curiously interlocked, with the initials of the States on them, and the figure 84, in the center, instead of a motto. All these Federal symbols bespoke the same idea.

On the Fourth of July, 1776, the very day that Independence was declared, Dr. Franklin, John Adams, and Mr. Jefferson were appointed a committee by Congress to prepare a device for a seal for the "United States of America." On the 19th of August following, they made a report, which I have not space for at length in this article, but a part of its device was a "Shield within a border, gules entwined of *thirteen*, escutcheon argent, linked together by a chain, each charged with initial letters sable, as follows: 1st, N. H.; 2d, M. B.; 3d, R. I.; 4th, C.; 5th, N. Y.; 6th, N. J.; 7th, Pa.; 8th, D. E.; 9th, M.; 10th, V.; 11th, N. C.; 12th, S. C.; 13th, Ga.; for each of the thirteen independent States of America."

The motto they recommended for this seal was "*E Pluribus Unum.*" Many modifications of this design were made before the present seal was adopted, which was in 1782, and it now contains the same motto, with a bundle of thirteen arrows, and a group of thirteen stars, each to symbolize the Federal Union.

Another phase in this symbolism occurred under a resolution of Congress, passed June 14th, 1777. The Union was accomplished, the Declaration of Independence had been made and published, and a Federal Flag to symbolize the new Republic that was to be formed. Congress accordingly

"Resolved, That the Flag of the Thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; That the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

I have thus hastily given some of the leading features of Federal symbolism during the Revolution. They are distinctive and expressive in their character, but, in all their various designs, they fail to show anything recognizing a pre-eminence in Pennsylvania or *Mr. Morton's vote!* and yet, when that vote was given, our Philadelphia editor says, Pennsylvania "received the name of the Keystone State—the thirteenth State—the block of the arch!" Who, except himself, has ever called her the *thirteenth* State? In all official or historical allusions to her relation to the thirteen, she is reckoned as the *seventh* State, but by the admission of Vermont and Maine to the Union, she is now the Ninth.

With this, perhaps, unwarrantable digression from the point I am considering, (the progress and idea of Federal Symbolism,) I will ask the reader to hastily follow me in the footprints of history, from the close of the Revolution to the end of the last century, and see what there is scattered along the pathway.

Just at the close of the Revolution, the Society of the Cincinnati was formed by the most distinguished officers of the army, and Washington became its President. That society desired for each of its members a medal, and Major L'Enfant was directed to furnish a design. Among the designs which he accordingly furnished to Washington for a medal, in June, 1783, was a device showing an eagle supporting a star with thirteen points. This thirteen pointed *star* was a new modification in symbolizing the Federal unity of the thirteen States. The device, however, was not adopted by the Cincinnati, but one with thirteen stars was. Various emblems and symbolic devices were also used in the early coinage and medals of that period, all Republican in their character, and many of them Federal in some of their devices, but not strikingly distinctive from those we have already considered.

When a new page in our country's history was opened, in 1787, by the formation of the Constitution, the great heart of the Republic was quickened in its pulsations, and public sentiment was expressed by many new Federal devices, each distinctive in its features, but all expressive in their design. They all expressed an *individual equality* in a *Federal unity*; making the component States of our Republic

"Distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea."

It was, while the statesmen of America, on the forum and through the press, were urging the adoption of the new Constitution by all the States unanimously, that Francis Hopkinson, who had been a member of the Continental Congress of 1776 from New Jersey, and as such had voted for and signed the Declaration of Independence, but was now residing in Philadelphia, wrote his celebrated allegory entitled "The New Roof." By it he represented the Republic as a Federal edifice, which, under the Articles of Confederation, was not sufficiently protected from the storms that beat upon it. The Constitution under consideration at the time, he described as "*the roof which*" was needed for it. He beautifully allegorized the States as the *thirteen* rafters of the *old roof* which were still sound and needed some additional bracing and a proper union together, to give all the needed strength to the proposed *new roof* of the Federal Edifice, &c. From this time onward, *architectural* designs became a favorite method of symbolizing Federal unity. Pillars rose one by one from their bases as different States ratified the Constitution, and graceful arches rested on them. Pillars were thus the symbols of the States; the arches were only adornments.

This idea was beautifully and fully exemplified on the following fourth of July (1788) in the city of Philadelphia. On that day the anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in that city with more form and splendor than perhaps it has ever been on any other occasion. The general arrangements for different parts of the procession, which were in eighty eight grand divisions, were, I believe, devised by Francis Hopkinson, the author of the allegory of the "New Roof." Among the many Federal designs that adorned the procession, that of the twenty-fourth division we have space only to give, and that only in part. It was:

"The new roof," or grand Federal Edifice, on a carriage drawn by ten white horses; that ten of the States had at that time ratified the Constitution; the dome supported by thirteen Ionian columns, raised on pedestals proper to that order; the frieze decorated with thirteen stars; ten of the columns complete, and three left unfinished; *on the pedestals of the columns were inscribed, in ornamental emblems, the initials of the thirteen dissenting States*, on the top of the dome, a handsome cupola, surmounted by a figure of plenty bearing her cornucopiæ, and other emblems of her character etc.

A full description of this procession, with the decorations borne by its different divisions, was published by Francis Hopkinson in the "American Museum" of Philadelphia, in 1788, in Vol. 4th, page 57 to 75, to which the curious historical reader is referred, and also to pages 142 146 for the allegory of the "New Roof." As this grand display, with all its expressive emblems, was in Philadelphia, how came John Morton's vote in 1776 to be forgotten in the devising of Federal symbols, if the statements of the Philadelphia *Telegraph* are correct? The Keystone as a Federal symbol was as yet unwrought in the quarry; else, on that occasion it would have been

"Brought forth with shoutings and praise."

But I must hasten onward with this sketch, for it is with historic facts that I am dealing, and not fanciful suppositions. It was in April of the following year, (1789) that Washington journeyed from Mount Vernon to the city of New York to be inaugurated as President. It was on this occasion that fancy wove its fairest garlands to decorate his pathway, and the genius of America lent its aid to devise the most expressive welcomes of the different cities he had passed through. The city of Philadelphia welcomed him at Gray's Bridge over the Schuylkill, at each end of which an elegant arch, composed of laurel, had been constructed, from which he passed under, a civic floral crown was let down upon his head unperceived by him.

At the crossing of the Delaware at Trenton, also, the citizens had erected an arch highly ornamented with laurels and flowers. This arch was supported by *thirteen pillars*, each intertwined with wreaths of evergreen. A dome or cupola of flowers ornamented the

whole. Here for the first time *arches* are presented to us in our symbolisms. They were more Roman than American in their symbolic character and design—mere circular adornments above the columns. The *thirteen* pillars at Trenton were strictly symbols of Federal union.

But on the Fourth of July of the same year, the *arches themselves* were used as Federal symbols at New Brunswick, N. J. I will quote an extract from the account of this given at the time:

"On the fourth of July, 1789, there was an elegant bower erected in front of the White Hall Tavern, in New Brunswick. It was made of pine and cedar bushes. The front of the bower consisted of ELEVEN HANDSOME ARCHES, emblematical of the States which had then accepted the new Constitution. The following lines were printed on cards, and put over the arches of the States they were designed to represent."

The account then gives the lines on each card over each State, but there is nothing in them alluding to a *keystone*. It was still in the quarry.

In the autumn of this year, (1789,) Washington made his Presidential visit to the New England States, and on his arrival at Boston on the twenty-fourth of October, a triumphal arch eighteen feet high was erected in his honor. The structure had the *thirteen stars, thirteen roses* and other Federal devices as representations, but no keystone cast its shadow on Washington as he passed beneath this arch. Upon its summit the figure of an eagle was perched.

I might multiply the enumeration of historic incidents like the foregoing, to a far greater extent, but necessity does not require it, nor space admit; and I hasten with the reader to the city of Washington, where, for the first time, the *Federal Arch* was designed and erected, and its keystone wrought. It is well known that it was during the closing decade of the last century, that this city on the Potomac had its birth. A bill was passed on the 16th of July, 1790, by Congress to locate the seat of the General Government on that river. The city was planned and laid out with many Federal features in its design. There were its magnificent avenues—Pennsylvania, central, and those named from each of the other States north and south of it, somewhat in their geographical position; and there were public squares designed for each of the States. There were but thirteen States when the city was founded, but as new ones have since been formed, the plan of the city has been somewhat modified. The wish of Washington was that it should be named, "The Federal City," but his wishes were overruled in honor of himself.

The first corner stone to mark the boundaries of the District was laid at its south-east corner, near Alexandria, with masonic ceremonies, on the twenty-first of April, 1791, and on that occasion the Rev. Dr. Muir thus devotedly invoked Heaven:

"From this stone may a SUPERSTRUCTURE arise, whose magnificence, whose stability, unequaled hitherto, shall astonish the world, and invite even the savages of the wilderness to take shelter under its roof."

The corner stone of the Capitol was also laid with masonic ceremonies, by Wahington on the 18th day of September, 1793, and at the close of the ceremony, Joseph Clarke, who acted in behalf of the Grand Master of Masons of Maryland on the occasion, in his address, called the "Federal City," the *Grand Mark*, which was but a Masonic synonym of Keystone. I regret I cannot fix the exact date of the building of the arch of the Bridge over Rock Creek. All authorities say it was built of the stones left after the walls of the Capitol or public buildings were completed. This would imply 1797 or 1798. I have before me a copy of "*The New York Magazine, or Literary Repository*," of 1797, and in the Sept. No. of that Vol., p. 501, the following communication is published:

"BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—Congress and the public must be highly gratified by learning that Washington City, the KEYSTONE, as it may be termed, of the Union, will certainly be ready in 1800. The President's House is almost covered in, and the Capitol is nearly ready for the roof." * * * * * *

It would seem from the above that this bridge might have been built in 1797. It is also curious, and I think historically important, that this writer calls the *City of Washington the "Keystone,"* the same as Mr. Clarke had, in Masonic terms, designated it at the laying of the corner-stone of the Capitol, in 1793—thus showing that it was a term of *eminence*, applied to the city of Washington—the Federal city—before *accident* attached it to the State of Pennsylvania.

There is one more point to consider, and then I will detain the reader no longer. It is this: Every arch which we have historically given, showing Federal symbolism thus far, has been the mere arc of a circle resting on its appropriate support. Of such an arch, the Keystone is not a member or component part. It is to the *segmentary* arch that the Keystone belongs. The arch of the bridge over Rock Creek—as I showed in my former article—was segmentary, and had the initials of the names of the thirteen States in its separate blocks, thus symbolically individualizing each block of the arch with the name of one of the old thirteen States. This arch, a segmentary one of thirteen parts, the Keystone forming the crowning one, symbolizing the Federal unity of the original States, is the true Federal Arch, as a whole representing one grand *idea*, and believe it a *grave* if not a "foolish" or "stupid error" to claim that the Keystone, or any other individual part of this arch is, or ever was, designed to represent John Morton's vote in 1776, or any other single act however meritorious. It is an idea, a *unity*, and not an item or an act that is symbolized in parts of the Federal arch individually *and collectively*. The geographical position of Pennsylvania in the arrangement of the thirteen stones of this arch, of necessity placed her central; and it is a far-fetched supposition of our Philadelphia Editor to suppose the architect who engraved her initials on this Keystone, intended to symbolize it by the vote of John Morton or any individual act.

I therefore still fully believe, and I think history will justify my readers in believing, that Pennsylvania acquired the name of the "Keystone State," at the building of this bridge; *and* that, when the Keystone of its Arch, with her initials *on it*, first cast its shadow on the waters of Rock Creek below, she received her second, her baptismal name, the KEYSTONE STATE.

Athens, Pa., July 8, 1870.

THERE are ninety-six Democrats and one hundred and thirty-two Radicals in the present Congress, with fourteen members yet to be elected from New Hampshire, Connecticut, California and Texas. From these States there are four Democrats in the Congress just assembled. If the same number of Democrats are returned from them, the Democratic strength will be one hundred in the new House, and the Radical one hundred and forty-two. In any event the Radical two-third power in the lower House is broken, and the Democrats can defeat any bill upon which the Radicals cannot concentrate with a good degree of unanimity.

—General Butler is said to squint towards female suffrage.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, : MARCH 11, 1871.

COL. THOMAS A. SCOTT, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, was elected President of the Union Pacific railroad at a meeting of the directors in Boston on Wednesday. This was anticipated, Col. Scott's election being only the carrying out of a huge scheme of improvements destined to largely enhance the business interests of Philadelphia.

In another column will be found a letter from Judge Taylor, the President Judge of this Judicial District, in reply to an article which appeared in the editorial columns of the Johnstown *Tribune* two weeks ago. It all relates, as a matter of course, to Judge Taylor's connection with the District Court of Cambria county. We puplish Judge Taylor's letter as a matter of justice to him, but we refuse to publish the comments of the *Tribune* thereon, for the simple and plain reason that they are unfounded, bold and insolent, and will not be endorsed in any county in this Judicial District by any man who knows Judge Taylor, be his political proclivities what they may. In his letter to the editor of the *Tribune*, Judge Taylor shows that he is perfectly competent to take good care of his own fair name and good reputation as a pure man and an honest, able and conscientious Judge.

The Apportionment Bill.

Mr. Davis, the Democratic State Senator from Berks county, who is the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Apportionment of the State into Senatorial and Representative districts, for the next seven years, as provided for in the Constitution, has made a report, and the bill was taken up, considered and discussed in the Senate on last Tuesday. The bill as reported passed one reading by a strict party vote. This bill makes a senatorial District out of *Cambria, Blair, Clearfield and Elk counties.*—Why its author should so misunderstand the geography of Cambria and Elk counties is a mystery. We undertake to say, that since the organization of Elk county, in 1843, no resident of that "*wooden district*," as it is familiarly called, with the exception of Judge Gillis, an honest man and a valued and esteemed friend of the writer of this article, seldom if ever set his foot on the soil of Cambria county. There is no more intercourse, commercially or socially, between the counties of Cambria and Elk, than there is between Somerset county and Bradford. We intend to examine Mr. Davis' bill more fully before our next issue, and then to express our views in reference to the propriety of its passage. The bill allows, as is fair and honest, one member to Cambria county.

We intended also this week to refer to Mr. Buckalew's bill for electing delegates to the proposed convention to amend and reform the Constitution of the State, but will defer anything we may have to say on the subject until next week.

P. S. Since the foregoing was put in type the information has reached us that the Apportionment bill, as it was reported by the committee, passed the Senate finally on last Wednesday by a strict party vote—yeas 17, nays 15. It now goes to the House, where it will in all probability receive its quietus.

A Small Business.

When Charleston was under the fire of Northern cannon, during the late rebellion, a hospital for the reception and care of orphan children of *both colors*, under the management of the Sisters of Mercy, was partially destroyed. The lady who was at the head of this charitable institution came to Washington with a petition signed by all the officers and hundreds of private soldiers of the Union army after they had taken possession of the city, who had been kindly cared for by these benevolent and self sacrificing angels of mercy, and presented it to Thaddeus Stevens. Mr. Stevens, who had a sympathizing and benevolent heart, took the matter in charge, and with the aid of Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, carried a bill through the House appropriating the sum of *twenty thousand dollars*, for the purpose of repairing the damage done to the hospital. On the very last day of that session, when the bill was called up in the Senate, by Mr. Sawyer, one of the Senators from South Carolina, Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan, and Jas. W. Nye, of Nevada, spoke against the bill up until the hour of adjournment, and thus defeated it. The same proposition was before the Senate on last Saturday, the day of final adjournment, and was again considered on motion of Mr. Sawyer, and was defeated by the same dishonorable process. If this was not a meritorious case, then there never has been one presented to this or any other Congress. That same body found no difficulty in making an extra appropriation of *five* thousand dollars to Vinnie Ream, for executing a bust of Abraham Lincoln, to which we do not make any objection. It also had no scruples in squandering and corruptly giving away, millions of acres of the public lands to railroad companies in the Western States and Territories. But when the officers and privates of the Union army, who occupied Charleston, and who during their sickness had been kindly and carefully attended by these Sisters of Mercy, ask that same Congress to pay them the paltry sum of twenty thousand dollars, to enable them to reinstate their partially destroyed hospital and to continue their work of mercy and benevolence to the poor and friendless orphans of Charleston, they are repulsed by such demagogues as Chandler and Nye and their petition treated with supreme contempt. We trust that justice will yet be done in the case. If Thaddeus Stevens were living, Zach. Chandler and Jim Nye would not have been able to defeat a measure so meritorious and praiseworthy.

The Local Option Bill.

What is known as the "Local Option Bill," in reference to granting tavern licenses, passed the House of Representatives on last Monday night, by a vote of 51 yeas to 35 nays. We publish the bill below for the information of our readers. Mr. Rose voted against it. When this same measure was pending before the Legislature, at its last session, we stated our views in opposition to all legislation of this *special* character. It is vicious and unwise, and will never accomplish the purposes of those who advocate it. The same experiment, or something similar to it, has been repeatedly tried in other States, and in certain portions of this State, and the result has uniformly been a failure. It is believed that the Senate will refuse to sanction the proposed law.

SECTION 1. That at the next annual municipal election, in every ward, borough and township in this Commonwealth, and at the annual municipal election every third year thereafter in every such ward, borough, and township, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors and Judges of elections in said wards, boroughs, and townships to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the legal voters of said wards, boroughs, and townships, labelled on the outside "license," and on the inside "for license," or "against license," and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose by said Inspectors and Judges, as is required by law in case of other tickets received at said election; and the tickets so received shall be counted and a return of the same made to the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of the county in which such wards, boroughs, and townships are situated duly certified, as is required by law, which certificates shall be laid before the judges of the said court at the first meeting of said court after said election shall be held, and shall be filed with the other records of said court; and it shall be the duty of the Mayors of cities, and of the constables of boroughs and townships, or of any other officer whose duty it may be to perform such service, to give due public notice of such special election above provided, for three weeks, previous to the time of holding the next annual municipal election in every such ward, borough, and township, and also three weeks before the annual municipal election every third year thereafter.

SEC. 2. That in receiving and counting, and in making return of the votes cast, the inspectors, Judges, and Clerks of said election shall be governed by the laws of this Commonwealth regulating general elections and all the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to and shall apply to the voters, Inspectors, Judges, and Clerks voting at and in attendance upon the election held under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Whenever, by the returns of elections in any ward, borough, or township, aforesaid, it shall appear that there is a majority against license, it shall not be lawful for any license to issue for the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt, or other intoxicating liquors in said ward borough, or township, any time thereafter, until at an election as above provided a majority shall vote in favor of license.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall hereafter be convicted of selling, or offering for sale, in this Commonwealth, any intoxicating liquors, spirituous, vinous, or malt, without a license, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and confinement in the workhouse or county jail for six months for the first offence, and for the second and each subsequent offence a fine of $100 and confinement in the workhouse or county jail for one year. Provided, That it shall not be unlawful for the owners of vineyards to sell on their premises, wine of their own manufacture in quantities not less than one gallon, to be removed and not drank on the premises.

The Pope to Young America.

The following letter, addressed by the Pope to the young men of a religious association in New York, admonishes them that "the honor and prosperity of our country" depend upon preserving "the love of justice, pure morality and religion." The New York *Herald* reiterates its invitation to His Holiness, based on the above quotation, to come to America and take up his abode. If he does, which is not unlikely, says the Pittsburgh *Post*, it will not be in the vicinity of Washington Heights, where the "Old Boy" holds high revel, but the Island of Cuba, which ought to be purchased for him by the Catholics of the world for his future residence. This may be the object of the unusual efforts now being made by all the Bishops who were at the Vatican Council to organize subscriptions for the Pope. The Queen of the Antilles will no longer be the subject of angry controversy if this arrangement is completed, but bloom as a garden under the paternal care of Pius IX. We give the letter:

TO EUGENE B. MARTHA, President, to the Committee and all the members of Xavier Sodality of New York.

BELOVED CHILDREN—Health and Apostolic Benediction. We who cherish with especial love associations of Catholic youth, because nothing can be more acceptable and agreeable to us amid the great confusions of the times and the snares of impious men than that youth particularly should walk zealously in the way of the Lord and firmly adhere to Christian discipline, we could not, I say, beloved children, read the noble declaration of your sentiments, expressed in your letter of the 8th day of December last, without being moved toward you with especial sentiments of love. For both your unshaken devotion toward us and this Apostolic See, as you express it, altogether requires this of us, as well as the exalted feelings of faith and religion by which you express your abhorrence of the sacrilegious crimes committed by the enemies of truth and justice against our rights and the rights of the Apostolic See, and against the Holy Church, condemning with merited reprobation the impious deeds of the tyranical rule of those who, by armed force and by all sort of deceit and fraud, have trampled upon our civil power and liberty. But, beloved children, what especially gives us great esteem for your virtue and gains our special praise, is your eloquent declaration that you and all the members of your sodality place your honor and glory in upholding and preserving firmly the principles of religion and justice which you have received by inheritance. This noble resolution, beloved children, keep faithfully and steadfastly, for since the foundation of social order and prosperity in every form of government, but especially in that which exists among you, are to be based evidently on these principles, you know that the whole stability, happiness and

HONOR OF YOUR COUNTRY

depend upon the same; and that no other deserve better of it than they who strive to preserve and to promote reverently the love of justice, pure morality and religion. We pray God to confirm and strengthen with His grace your wills in these sentiments, and that your example may produce abundant fruit, even to the advantage of others. Finally, as a presage of all Heavenly gifts, and as a pledge of our paternal benevolence, receive, beloved children, the apostolic benediction, which we very lovingly bestow on each and every one of you.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, on the 1st day of February, in the year 1871, the twenty-fifth year of our pontificate.

PIUS P. P. IX.

—The Massachusetts Congressmen voted to repeal the duty on coal. That shows how little of principle and how much of selfishness there is among the advocates of a high protective tariff. If the system be right in itself, there is as much reason for keeping up the duty on coal as upon any article in which Massachusetts is interested.

—A shock of earthquake was felt on Monday evening in New Hampshire.

Letter From Judge Taylor.

HUNTINGDON, Feb. 24, 1871.

To Geo. T. Swank, Editor of the Johnstown Tribune.

DEAR SIR—Long since a subscriber to your paper, and one of your patrons, I feel that I may, for a double reason, justly claim space in your columns to notice an editorial in the *Tribune* of the 10th inst., devoted to me personally, based upon "*reports*" *which*, if true, you think—and publish as widely as your paper circulates—will, to a great extent, remove from the minds of my friends "the security they ever felt in me as AN IMPARTIAL AND JUST MAN." This you will agree with me, is a very grave charge. You say however, in the beginning of the article, that you "*know nothing of the* TRUTH *or* FALSITY of the charges" made against me; and, in the conclusion of it, that you "*don't believe*" them. The strictures which intervene, and the *animus* which pervades them, as fair and just to me, or otherwise, I am quite willing to submit to your own ingeniousness, and to the sense of justice of the readers of the *Tribune*. To the article itself I have no other or further reply. But since these "REPORTS," deemed so damaging to my character, relate to that subject, I will be allowed to lay before your readers a plain statement of my connection with "The District Court of Cambria County;" and, having done so, I shall invite the criticism of your keenest casuists, quite willing to bear, without a word of reply, all the odium which, in the estimation of either foes or "friends," they can cast upon my character.

I first learned of the act establishing "an additional court in Cambria County," and that it assigned to me the duties of President Judge, when I saw and read it in the *Tribune*, after it had been signed by the Governor. Those duties I assumed, although my labors were sufficiently onerous, because I felt willing to perform the part assigned me by those who procured the enactment, in organizing and keeping open a court that I believed would be a valuable convenience to Johnstown and the adjacent boroughs and townships included in its jurisdiction; and would, moreover, tend to allay unfriendly feeling between the two sections of the county. Those duties I continued to discharge until the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Scranton case was delivered last fall at Pittsburgh. Very shortly afterwards, when I was holding court in Hollidaysburg, several gentlemen of the bar in Johnstown addressed me *at Huntingdon*, expressing their conclusion that the decision affirmed the constitutionality of the "District Court," but ruled the act unconstitutional so far as it assigned duties to myself, the associate Judges, and the Prothonotary; and asking my views upon the subject. Some time elapsed before I received the letter, or was able to give the subject any careful consideration. My attention was, for the first time, directed to the *questions* presented; and I felt in the delicacy of the position in which I found myself, as may readily be imagined, not a little embarrassed in determining what to say or advise. It might be the wish of some to get rid of me; or, in anything I would suggest, or advise, I might be suspected of wishing to hold on to a place which I had not sought or coveted, and had no power to vacate. Neither myself nor my associates held any office in the court that we could *resign*. We were judges of it *ex officio*, under the operation of an act of Assembly which I, at least, had no agency in devising or procuring. We were utterly powerless to create *vacancies* to be filled in any way by *other officers*, or to relieve the subject of its only supposed embarrassment. Finally, I sketched a reply, which I was about to mail, when it occurred to me that it would reach Johnstown when the gentlemen to whom it was addressed would be at the Argument Court, where I would see them; and I took it with me. On the way I read it, in the cars, to the Hon. D. J. Morrell. I met in Ebensburg only *two* of the gentlemen who had addressed me, but had not an opportunity to exhibit my reply, and had no recollected conversation with them, or with anybody there on the subject. Returning, Mr. Elder was with me in the cars to Huntingdon, and I explained the delay to him, and told him I would revise and copy and forward my reply as soon as I could find time after I reached home. Before I could find time to do so, being engaged in the Huntingdon court, I received a letter from Gen. James Potts, mailed at Johnstown, enclosing a certified manuscript copy of the opinion of the Supreme Court, with a note from the Attorney General addressed to myself, Judges Easly and Murray, and Prothonotary Hite, informing us that "application had been made to him to file information," and procure writs of *quo warranto* to issue against us; and requesting us to acknowledge notice, and to furnish him with any suggestions we might desire to make. This was a commencement of hostilities; and, of course, ended all parleying. Thus assured that my views were not wanted by those who were *acting* in the matter, instead of writing to the gentlemen in Johnstown, I replied to the Attorney General.

If, at this point, I had resolved to defend the suit against myself, as was done in Commonwealth *vs.* Judge Conyngham, I only would have availed myself of the right of every citizen, instead of doing what could have been thought either dishonest or dishonorable. I am a stranger to any code of ethics that would have condemned my conduct if I had employed counsel to argue my cause, or had appeared in *propria persona* and argued it myself. But I threw no obstacles whatever in the way of a speedy decision of the case. I answered promptly, *waiving* any notice or rule upon me, and agreeing in advance that the "suggestions" which I communicated by request should be treated as an answer to any writ that might be issued. After the writs issued, the Attorney General enclosed them to me by mail to Ebensburg, and I returned them to him the same way, with an acceptance of service endorsed. Judge Brewster also wrote to me asking my permission to *print* my letter to him which I promptly gave; and he had it printed in his paper book. The court in its opinion, says that I admitted the facts, and submitted myself upon the law of the case.

The "District Court," it was apparent, was either a court of "an independent Judicial District," or, it was an exercise of the jurisdiction of the organized courts of the county. If the former, it was clear and conceded that the judges of the county courts could not hold it. It was, however, upon the latter *idea*, evidently that the act was framed, although it was not so expressed in its *terms*. The two constitutional questions involved, it seemed to me, were, *first*—can an independent judicial district be created out of *part* of a county?—or, *secondly*—can the organized courts of a county be authorized to sit elsewhere than in the county seat, for a designated *part* of a county? I had serious *doubts* whether the court could stand on either foundation; but, as I could not see that there would be any *plain* and *palpable* violation of the constitution, or that it would be of more than doubtful constitutionality, to authorize the court of a county to sit in and for a *part* of it, I thought if the act had been in terms what it was in substance and intention, such an exercise of jurisdiction, in view particularly of the utility of it in localities like Johnstown might be maintained: since the Supreme Court has frequently, very recently, and most emphatically declared that to warrant the court in declaring an act of Assembly void or unconstitutional, it must be plainly and palpably so. In other words, it is CONSTITUTIONAL, in the judicial judgment (although a different rule should, perhaps, govern the Legislature in considering a bill), if its constitutionality is only questionable or doubtful. And I was strongly impressed with the belief, for reasons abstract and *practical*, which I need not here state, that the court could only be sustained on this ground, if at all. Taking it for granted that not only the law officer of the commonwealth, but all honestly interested in the court, aimed at nothing else or less, than to have EVERY question settled that effected its legality, by an opinion, if such an opinion could be elicited which would cover the whole ground, I suggested these views to the Attorney General; and he (not I) doubtless with the same desire, printed and submitted them to the court.

While the *quo warranto* cases were pending, or undecided, Mr. Rose introduced into the House his "SUPPLEMENT," which was only a legislative construction of the original act, expressly putting the court on the footing of an exercise of the jurisdiction of the organized courts of the county; except that it also removed the $200 limit to its civil jurisdiction. Comparing it, as printed in the Johnstown papers, with the original act, the whole seemed to show patch-work which might require future revision, but it distinctly placed this court on the only foundation upon which I thought it could stand, and I believed might save it. After it had passed the House, Mr. Petriken wrote to me that he had taken charge of it for Mr. Rose in the Senate, but thought it only proper, as it effected one of the courts in my district, to consult me on the subject. I replied to him, giving him my views as fully as I could in a brief letter, as now expressed, and furnishing him, for his further information, with a copy of the Attorney General's paper-book.

And this is the whole story of my connection with "The District Court of Cambria County;" except that, after I learned that the supplement had passed, I requested the Attorney General when it should be signed to lay it before the Supreme Court with our request that it should be taken into consideration in the Opinion, so that its constitutionality, and the question which it distinctly presented, might be at once settled. He was in Philadelphia, and did not receive my note, as he has since informed me, until "after the Supreme Court had rendered its judgment, and it was therefore impossible to do so." His investigation, however, seems to have led him to the conclusion that "THE WHOLE LEGISLATION" on the subject was "*unconstitutional and void*;" and the Governor, accordingly, returned the supplement without his approval, and earnestly "recommended the repeal of the original act."

The court may thus, perhaps, be said to have gone out of existence, without any of the constitutional questions underlying it having been *judicially* determined; or any question, save that the act creating it, in terms, "established an independent judicial district"—the Scranton case having settled, as was conceded, that, of such a district, the judges must be elected within it. This result—the probable loss of the court—I regret, with feelings as unselfish, I am sure, as those entertained by any who have been participants in the controversy: for such a court, I always believed, would be of great value to Johnstown and its vicinity. Any wish I had was to see it saved, if it could be, on a legal and secure foundation. Any who ascribe to me any other aim or wish, from any sordid motive, do me the injustice of undertaking to scale me with somebody else's measure. Those who know me know that avarice is not my besetting sin; or "lobbying," or political scheming, any part of my business. I have been in Harrisburg but a few hours of one day this winter, and then was not in the "lobby" or hall of either the House or the Senate. Very respectfully, yours, etc., GEORGE TAYLOR.

News and Political Items.

—A riot occurred among the negroes at Buffalo Gap, West Va., on Tuesday night, during which two were killed.

—An ambitious citizen of Rome, Ga., endeavored to eat three quarts of oysters recently. A local paper says "it was a way he had of signing an engagement to slumber in the valley."

—A young woman, not more than twenty years old, starved to death in Rochester on Thursday last. She had striven silently to support herself after being deserted by a worthless husband, and was too proud to let her poverty be known.

—A cow in Bucks county, about twelve years ago, swallowed a leather nail pouch. Recently she was slaughtered, and the stomach being opened, the pouch was found uninjured, and in it about a dozen nails.

—Thursday evening last, a young lady named Miss L. F. Fagely, of Sunbury, attending the academy at Bloomfield, Perry county, committed suicide by drowning herself in a pond of water near that place.

—Miss Eva Clark, aged twenty-one years, daughter of James Clark, of Venango borough, died on Monday last from the effects of chloroform administered by a dentist for the purpose of extracting teeth without pain.

—A terrific hurricane passed over East St. Louis on Wednesday of the week, demolishing houses, sweeping railroad trains from the track, and tearing up trees in its course. seven persons were instantly killed and forty seriously wounded.

—There is a proposition before the Albany Legislature to make Decoration Day (May 30th) and St. Patrick's Day (March 17th) legal holidays. This will secure the "loil" and Irish vote without doubt, as we presume it was so intended.

—Francis Creeley, aged 80, often said he would be willing to die when he had seen his youngest grand-daughter married. He attended her wedding the other evening, near St. Louis, and taking part in the dance, fell dead at her feet without a groan.

—The Radical heart will again be shocked at the outrages of the Klu Klux. On the 5th inst., while Judge Bramlette at Meridian, Mississippi was trying a negro for riot, another negro shot him dead. During the riot which ensued three negroes were killed.

—There are five negroes in the Forty-second Congress, one of them black as the ace of spades, and of the true Congo breed. The rest are composite niggers. There was much stretching of necks in the House when the colored Congressmen stepped up to be sworn in.

—A negro woman, in Forrest, Mississippi, revenged herself on a faithless lover the other night, by burning the house in which he was being married to a rival wench. The house was entirely consumed, and a little daughter of the bride, by a former husband, was burned to death.

—An Iowa boy of twelve years, becoming angry with the person with whom he boarded, poured kerosene oil over four horses owned by him and set them on fire. Three were burned to death before help could reach them, and the fourth was burned so badly that it had to be killed. But what shall be done with such a boy as that?

—The war being at an end the ex-Emperor Napoleon ceases to be prisoner, and has been released. Wilhelmshohe is about to lose its imperial guest, who will retire to his chateau at Arensberg, in Switzerland, where all preparations for his reption have been completed. This chateau was bought by Napoleon III. some time ago, and is beautifully situated in the Canton of Thurgau, near Lake Constance. The other prisoners now in Germany are on their way to France.

—A terrible tragedy occurred in Albany, N. Y., on Monday morning, at the residence of Dr. Lemuel P. Vanhoozen, on Madison avenue. The Doctor, who is intemperate in his habits, had angry words with his wife, and seized an iron griddle, struck her with it on the back of the head, crushing her skull, and causing her death almost instantaneously. The circumstance being known to the neighbors, the police were sent for, and the doctor taken into custody. The event has caused great sadness among the acquaintances of the family, by whom the doctor and his wife were highly esteemed.

—The evacuation of France is being rapidly and peacefully accomplished. One after another the French forts are being given back to Frenchmen. A French provincial army is marching to occupy Paris.—The French prisoners in Belgium and Switzerland are crossing the frontiers with their faces turned toward home. Even the Napoleonic armies in Germany are packing up for the journey to France. In a very short time the traces of the great war will have disappeared, and peace reign supreme until a new generation of Frenchmen, trained from the cradle to hate Germany, shall have grown up to recover Alsace and Lorraine.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

WANAMAKER AND BROWN OAK HALL

In Boys' Wear we have every kind of material & every variety of style, suitable for Youth from 16 to 20, Boys from 9 to 16, and Children from 5 to 9 years, all durable & strong, made with special reference to rough usage. In this department our prices are astonishingly low. *Market and 6th.*

We have made our Establishment "THE HEADQUARTERS OF COUNTRY TRADE" in Clothing, and we can assure our friends from out of town that they need look no further than Oak Hall for satisfactory Clothing & satisfactory prices. Full stock all the year round. *Market and 6th.*

Our Custom Work is of the very best character. Easy rules for measurement, prices, &c., sent free to any part of America, and good fits guaranteed. *Market and 6th Streets,*

PHILADELPHIA.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—The undersigned Executors of J. LEAVY, Esq., late of Loretto Borough, dec'd, offer at private sale, on accommodating terms,

A FINE TRACT OF LAND

in Allegheny township, Cambria county, situated on the road leading to St. Augustine and about one mile from Loretto, containing 7 Acres, fully 40 Acres being cleared, well watered and in a good state of cultivation, and having a first rate LOG BANK BARN thereon erected. The balance of the land is covered with chestnut, oak, sugar, and other valuable timber. For terms and other information apply to either of the undersigned.

MARGARET LEAVY, Loretto.
AUG. WALTERS, Carrolltown.
Feb. 18.-tf. *Executors of M. Leavy, dec'd*

VALUABLE FARM NEAR LORETTO FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale on fair terms and easy payments, that most desirable and delightful FARM recently occupied by him, adjoining the Borough of Loretto, containing 96 Acres—100 Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and the balance well timbered. There is a comfortable *House*, a good *Barn* and an excellent *Orchard* on the premises; also an abundance of *pure water*. It is a desirable property, beautifully located, and is convenient to churches, schools, market, etc. Title indisputable. For terms and other information apply to or address A. WALTERS.
Feb. 18.-tf. Carrolltown, Cambria Co. Pa.

EMPLOYMENT for ALL

$30 SALARY PER WEEK and expenses paid Agents, to sell our new and useful discoveries. Address B. SWEET & CO., Marshall, Mich.

LAST CHANCE

See What $5 Will Do

SHARES SELLING RAPIDLY

ONLY $5!

FOR A SUPERB STEEL ENGRAVING, SURE to get AT ONCE, and perhaps

A Fortune of $25,000.

Also, one of $10,000; one of $5,000; one of $3,500; $3,000; $2,500; $1,500; $1,000; $1,000; $1,000; and 84 other GRAND Prizes!

from Twelve Hundred Dollars (one in a Hundred—the aggregate value of which is Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars!) all of which will be distributed as prizes among shares

On the 21st of April next.

All persons wishing shares should send at once, before the books are closed, and receive by return mail, carefully packed in tubes, one of the following

SUPERB WORKS OF ART,

and a ticket through which

A Fortune will be Won by Some

Either one of the following Fine Pictures at once, with a SHARE in the Distribution:

"The MARRIAGE OF POCAHONTAS"

On heavy plate paper, size

Or, "AN AMERICAN AUTUMN"

A Beautiful Chromo, printed in oil colors, 25x36 inches;

Or, "THE DAY WE CELEBRATE"

A Superb Steel Engraving, on heavy paper, size 25x36 inches;

Or, "THE LANDING OF COLUMBUS"

On heavy plate paper, size

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, Taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

The Manager begs leave to state that required to carry through successfully an enterprise, but the public are aware of the honesty and usefulness of the thousands have been ready to invest the date of the drawing was postponed upon. This has been done, and every holder is solicited to interest himself in selling the remaining tickets.

No better or stronger endorsement of plan and object of the sale, and the integrity of the management of the property, or the management itself, could be desired than the endorsements by prominent citizens and leading papers.

REMEMBER!

that there are only 19,000 Shares, and that one paying $5 becomes a shareholder, receives at once a superb Work of Art, whose amount invested, and a Ticket in the Distribution of Prizes, which may yield a Fortune, or an equal chance in its Prizes, the aggregate value of which is $25,000.

THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS TO AGENTS

are now offered—every person sending five names, together with $5 for each, shall receive one Five Dollar Share in the Distribution of Prizes, with one of the Fine Works of Art. Large commissions, and POSITIONS, may be the result of a little Try and make up the list among your friends. Orders are being taken rapidly. All received for orders under the above terms will be promptly returned to the senders.

Address,

J. C. DERBY, Gen'l Manager,
177 Broadway, New York.
Or, Augusta, Maine.

COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIALS

—TO—

J. C. DERBY.

Manager of the Great Premium Enterprise.

Of the following well known Publishers, and other Prominent Citizens:

NEW YORK, December 15, 1870.

MR. J. C. DERBY, long and favorably known as a Publisher in this city and throughout the United States Commissioner Service, and in the position of 1867—we, the undersigned, have known intimately, and take pleasure in bearing testimony to his gentlemanly character, strict integrity, and honorable bearing in business matters.

D. APPLETON & CO., *Publishers and Booksellers.*
GEO. P. PUTNAM, *Publisher and Bookseller.*
GEO. W. CARLTON, *Publisher.*
WM. OSCEOLA PUTNAM, *Publisher.*
CHARLES BROOKS, *Prop. N. Y. Tribune.*
GEO. JONES, *Prop. N. York Times.*
ISAAC HENDERSON, *of N. Y. Evening Mail.*
J. U. ORVIS, *President N. Y. Stock Exchange.*
GEO. F. BAKER, *Cashier First National Bank.*
RENSHAW, NORRIS & CO., *Bankers.*

CHAS. A. STETSON, *Astor House.*

Newspaper Advertising

Book of 125 closely printed pages, sent, contains a list of the best Advertising Mediums, giving the names, circulations, and full particulars concerning Daily and Weekly Political and Newspapers, together with all those of large circulations, published in the Religion, Agriculture, Literature, Advertiser, and every person who is becoming such, will find this a valuable. Mailed free to any address on 25 cents. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Publishers, No. 40 Park Row, New York.

The Pittsburgh (Pa.) *Leader*, in its May 29, 1870, says: "The firm of G. P. Co., which issues this interesting and book, is the largest and best Advertising in the United States, and we can recommend it to the attention of those who desire to advertise their business *extensively* and *systematically* in such a way as to secure the largest amount of for the least expenditure of money."

LAKE FISH.—7,800 half barrels No. 1 White Fish; 5,215 quarter barrels do.; 1,000 half barrels No. 2 White Fish; 300 half barrels Salmon Trout.

BROOMS.—600 dozen Brooms, assorted, in store and for sale by

JAMES CONNOR, Wholesale Grocer,
No. 355 Liberty Street,
Feb. 4, 1871.-5t. PITTSBURGH, PA.

MONONGAHELA FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS

Anderson & Freyvogel

Successors to S. S. Foster.

Iron Founders and Mill Furnishers

MANUFACTURERS OF

Grist, Saw Mill and White Lead Machinery, French Burr, Cocalico & Esopus Millstones, Four & Co.); German Anchor Bolts, Cast Cloths; Water Wheels, Smut Machines, Bolting Mill and other Machinery, Pulleys, Hangers and Shafting.

No. 39 WATER STREET,
[2-12.] PITTSBURGH, PA.

JUST LOOK AT THIS!

Important to Real Estate Owners.

HAVING entered into partnership, the subscribers are now prepared to do all kinds of work in their line, such as boring for MINERAL, OIL, COAL, GAS, and other WATER, sinking and setting NEW PUMPS and repairing old ones. We are also ready at all times to put down PIPES and manufacture and put down the celebrated EXCELSIOR FORCE PUMP, the best, most durable and satisfactory Pump for Wells and Cisterns now in use. We also do all kinds of work in a Well, thirty feet deep. We will sometimes keep a supply of these Pumps on hand, and can set them up or furnish them to order on short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case. Prices of work, and water lots furnished on application, or lot of ground. Orders solicited and promptly attended to when length of Pump desired is known. For further information call on or address

SWANEY & BENNETT,
Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.
Feb. 25.-6m.

CHEAP READING FOR CATHOLICS.—Now publishing in Monthly Parts at 25 cents each part, BUTLER'S LIVES OF THE SAINTS. LIFE OF THE B. V. MARY, the most popular publications of a religious and devotional character, any or all of which will be delivered every month as issued to all subscribers sending their names and addresses to

M. F. MEAGHER, Johnstown, Pa.,
Agent for Butler's Lives of the Saints.
Feb. 25.-tf.

Cambria Freeman.

SATURDAY, : : MARCH 11, 1871.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

EBENSBURG AND CRESSON RAIL ROAD, on and after **Monday, Nov. 21st, 1870,** trains on this road will run as follows:

DEPARTING--Leave Ebensburg 10:45 A. M., connecting with Pittsburgh Express West and Southern Express East.

7:00, P. M., connecting with Mail Train West and Philadelphia Express East.

RETURNING--Leave Cresson 10:45, A. M., or on departure of Pittsburgh Express West.

3:10, P. M., or on departure of Philadelphia Express East.

Caps and Mishaps at and near Home.

—Threadbare garments—the "close" of the year.

—"Wilmerian's" letter came too late for last week's issue.

—Now is the time to trim your grape vines and set the printer.

—A word about that other fire engine.—Let it out soon come!

—A free new Catholic church is to be put up at Wilmore this spring in Indiana.

—Sleigh making has commenced in Bedford—Snow use to begin so early.

—The borough schools, after a session of "nine months" duration, closed on Friday of last week.

—The unkillable "Keyser," one of Johnstown's celebrities, did our town for a day or two this week.

—A rail-road iron two feet two and a half inches thick was dug up in a garden in Indiana some other day.

—Cambria's first colored juror did not get a chance to sit on a single case. Challenging the business for him.

—Seven hundred and twenty-four feet of sawed lumber was obtained from one oak tree in Cambria county this winter.

—Patrick Dunn, formerly of Hollidaysburg, was killed in an ore bank at Riddlesburg, Bedford county, one day last week.

—The robins issued their first notes on Friday morning. We trust they will circulate freely for many a day to come.

—A card elsewhere tells our readers that Maj. A. Berry, Esq., has already become associated with F. A. Shoemaker, Esq., in the practice of the law. The new firm has our best wishes.

—Mr. Caldwell McCracken, formerly of Indiana county, was drowned near Evanston, Ill., a few weeks ago, while crossing the river on the ice. The ice broke under him and he went through.

—No other fee is allowed to be collected from pensioners other than that required for administering the oath to pensioners and their witnesses. No attorney fees can be collected or allowed, according to law.

—The longest funeral procession that ever passed through our town accompanied the remains of Mr. David R. Evans to their last resting place on Saturday last. The deceased was a young man and was much esteemed.

—A child in Huntingdon took sick and appeared dead not long since, but when about being prepared for burial it returned to life and is, however, only about three hours. It is only two weeks old and was subject to convulsions.

—An exchange paper says that it is in receipt of two specimens, one on the "Throbbing Heart" and the other on the "Beating Heart," which, besides their publication until it receives the "Aching Stomach," when all three will be presented together.

—Our warm hearted farmer friend John Evans, Esq., of Blacklick township, "hash been since Ish beau' gone," and left us a large half bushel of the very best white corn. He has our thanks for his kind consideration, and best wishes for his worldly prosperity.

—Those outrageous tin can and rosined rag contrivances called "turkey," have been retired from the great "commercial centre" of this "obsolete village," and with them we are making the most infernal din that was ever inflicted this usually quiet community.

—The farm of Mr. John M. Rhodes, near Hollsopple, Blair county, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last, and nine valuable horses, several head of cattle and a lot of sheep perished in the flames. The entire stock of grain, hay, corn, hay, etc., was lopped up by the fire. Loss $3,000—insurance $1,400.

—On the 16th, 17th and 18th of the present month Mr. S. M. Douglass, of Chest Springs, will be auctioning off his entire stock of store goods, etc., and either selling or renting his store room, dwelling, etc; and on the 20th, 21st and 22nd, S. E. Burns, of St. Augustine, proposes to do the same thing in like manner. We are glad to know that our town is to lose a good citizen in the person of Mr. T. Spence, who designs returning and reopening his Photograph Gallery about the first of April. Mr. Spence is an excellent artist and a worthy gentleman, and we are sure that he will receive a hearty welcome and a more extended patronage than ever, at the hands of former people.

—Our next door neighbor, John D. Thomas, has just received a very large stock of genuine French calfskins of the best quality, besides common calfskins, sole leather, and other material in his line, and is now prepared to fill orders for boots and shoes on the shortest notice. Mr. Thomas is a master mechanic, keeps about competent workmen, and turns out work that cannot be excelled anywhere.

—Attention is invited to the card of John Linton, Esq., of Johnstown, who has recently donned the robes of justice and is now prepared to hear and pass judgment in all cases brought to his consideration, besides attending faithfully and promptly to the collection of claims and business of like character. Mr. Linton is a clever and deserving gentleman, and will be found fair and square in all his dealings.

—Three swans were brought down in a hail storm on Monday last, and alighting on the farm of Mr. James J. Kaylor, in Allegheny township, that gentleman and his young son succeeded, after considerable racing and some labor, in capturing the entire proll and safely housing them up. The three pets were brought to town by Mr. K. on Monday, and effort made to sell them, but thus far without success we believe. They are noble birds, their present standing fully five feet, neck included.

—A continuation of our Branch Rail Road from Cherry Tree, via. Carrolltown, is being talked, and a bill incorporating a company for that purpose is now before the Legislature. The northern portion of Cambria county needs a outlet of this kind for its great lumber trade, as well as for its as yet almost undeveloped mineral wealth, and as there can be no doubt about the company being chartered, we think that it will have no trouble in securing the necessary funds for putting the work through without unnecessary delay.

—The Ladies' Fair has been in operation this week and will be kept open during the whole of next week. It is not meeting with as much success as when first inaugurated, but nevertheless receiving a fair share of patronage and certainly affording an abundance of entertainment. The "Cantina Brothers" appear this evening in new plays, songs, burlesques, etc., and afford entertainments for the most part really delightful and amusing. The orchestra is under the lead of Prof. A. Maguire, and that is equivalent to saying that its music is first class.

—We briefly announced last week that Rev. W. H. Kerr, of this place had been called to take charge of the Presbyterian church at New Castle, Pa., and we are now enabled to say that he has accepted said call, and will remove to the scene of his new labors in the course of spring. Mr. Kerr has won a place in the hearts of his congregation here by his eloquence, zeal and ardor in the cause of religion, and has also endeared himself to all our people by his urbanity, suavity of manners and kindly disposition, and we are sure that his departure from amongst us will be a source of general regret. Still, as he is doing much better in the way of salary, it could not be expected that he would "stand on the order of going."

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—We give below such of the proceedings of our county court, which met on Monday and adjourned on Thursday night, as we are able to make room for.

Com'th vs. Joseph Tully. The defendant in this case was charged with stealing from the residence of Dr. H. W. Marbourg, in Johnstown, on the 20th of October last, a clock and a pair of rubber boots. The prisoner, being unable to employ counsel, J. P. Linton, Esq., was assigned to defend him. A plea to the jurisdiction of the court was urged in behalf of the prisoner and his acquittal asked for on the ground that he was properly indicted in the District Court of Cambria county. The application was overruled but under the instruction of the Court the jury returned a special verdict of guilty and that the offence was committed within the jurisdiction of the District Court. Under the finding the case will likely be taken to the Supreme Court and the question involved in a number of other cases from Johnstown, as to whether they are triable in the Cambria county sessions, will be definitely decided.

Com'th vs. James J. Kaylor. Obstructing the Highway. Jury find defendant guilty. Motion for a new trial.

Com'th vs Samuel Kinly. Burglary and Larceny. The defendant in this case was accused of breaking and entering the store of John M. Stewart, in Johnstown, and abstracting therefrom about twenty five dollars in money. After a full and fair trial, lasting nearly an entire day, the jury went out and soon returned with a verdict of not guilty.

One civil case—John W. Roberts and David Howels vs. William Tiley—in Assumpsit, was tried, the jury returning a verdict of $489 for plaintiffs.

OUR EIGHTH TOWN COUNCIL.—On Friday, March 16th, 1832, the eighth town council was elected. As per returns filed, it appears that John Williams for Burgess, and William Davis, D. H Roberts, Johnston Moore, Robert Young, and John Evans for Councilmen, were elected. Rowland Humphreys was chosen High Constable. The minor officers chosen were: Town Clerk, Moses Canan; Treasurer, John Ivory; Superintendent of Hay Scales, Richard Lewis; Street Commissioner, David Harris; Street Regulators, Isaac Teeter, Jas. Rhey, and Mathew Buchanan; Firemen, Jas. Murray, Charles Litzinger, and Richard Barr. March 26th, on motion, it was resolved "that the Treasurer be directed to borrow, on the faith of the borough, the sum of $40, the same to be applied to the payment of debts now due by the borough" On the 26th of June, the Burgess "issued his warrant and duplicate to the High Constable to collect taxes to the amount of $123 30¾." August 10th, a committee was appointed to "examine if any nuisances exist in the borough," but no report appears to have been made October 27th, a culvert, 50 feet long, 2 feet wide, 18 inches high, stone, was ordered to be built at the intersection of Lloyd and Caroline streets. March 22d, 1833, a statement of "the situation of the funds of the borough" was ordered to be printed in the "Sky," and about ten o'clock that night, the eighth council put on their overcoats, walked out into the cold, and went around town thereafter ju-t as anybody does who holds no official position.—Alleghanian.

NEW RAILROAD PROJECT.—The citizens of Carrolltown, Cambria county, and parts thereunto adjacent, are alive to their interests. They have now before the Legislature a charter authorizing the construction of a railroad from Ebensburg to Carrolltown, a distance of ten miles. There being no objection to a road between those points, the charter will, of course, be granted. The road will connect at Ebensburg with the Ebensburg and Cresson Branch. The making of this road will open up a highway to the great body of timber and coal land lying in the northeastern portion of Cambria, and many fortunes will be realized thereby. Should this road be made, it will not stop at Carrolltown The timber and coal land still farther on will demand the same facilities for outlet to market, and unless headed off by other roads, will cross the State to a connection with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.—Altoona Tribune.

ADMITTED.—Another member, in the person of our talented young friend, Geo. A Berry Esq., has this week been admitted to the Cambria county bar, and we feel sure that his professional career will be as brilliant and we hope as successful as his examination was creditable and in all respects highly satisfactory. Mr. Berry possesses in an eminent degree those qualifications of mind and heart which befit him for the calling he has chosen, and if he does not make his mark high up on the future scroll of fame we are much mistaken in our prediction. The admission of Mr. B. was commemorated on the following evening by a substantial supper at the Mountain House, which was partaken of by some twenty-five or thirty gentlemen—members of the court, the bar, and outside friends—who did ample justice to the viands and no doubt feel correspondingly thankful to Mr. B. for the enjoyable feast afforded them.

A NEW AND DESIRABLE ARRANGEMENT.—A through train from this place to Johnstown has been vouchsafed us, and although it is as yet only an experiment, we trust that it will be found sufficiently remunerative to induce the railroad company to continue it for many a day to come. The train leaves this place, as heretofore, at 6 45 in the morning, and after making the usual stops on the Branch, reaching, or rather leaves Cresson at 7.50, Lilly's at 8.00, Portage at 8.12, Wilmore at 8.20, Summerhill at 8.28, Mineral Point at 8 40, Conemaugh at 8 50 and Johnstown at 9.00 Returning, it leaves Johnstown at 9 05, Conemaugh at 9.20, Mineral Point at 9.32, Summerhill at 9.45, Wilmore at 9 53, Portage at 10.02, Lilly's at 10 14, arriving at Cresson at 10.25, from whence it returns here at 11.45 in the morning as per present schedule.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, for March, more than sustains its well earned reputation of being the most valuable Household Magazine published. Its pages present quite an improved appearance, the type not being so compact; it has the effect of making the print appear larger and more distinct. Its table of contents for variety, originality and excellence, cannot be surpassed. All of the articles are well written, and especially adapted to the members of a household.

The children are favored this month with a Prize Story, entitled "Winnefred and the Fairy," by Miss A. A. Prince. There are also contributions from Dio Lewis, Eleanor Kirk, Mary Waterbury, Geo. Burleigh and many others. Terms—one dollar a year. Address S. S. WOOD & Co., Newburgh, N. Y.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—While Messrs. E. B. Baker and John Steffy were engaged in rolling logs from a pile at Cherry Tree, on Tuesday last, one of the logs came down and struck the latter gentleman, breaking his left leg in three places between the ankle and knee, and holding him fast in position. Almost immediately another log became detached from the pile and it too came down upon Mr. Steffy, striking and shattering his other leg in a shocking manner, and thus completing the work of death, or rather injuring him so terribly that he died the same night. The deceased, who bore an excellent reputation, was not above 25 years of age, and had been married but a short time. His companion, Mr. Baker, for whom he was working, made his escape by jumping into the river.

IT STANDS TO REASON —People will go where they buy the best goods for the least money, and in the clothing line they do that at Wanamaker & Brown's Oak Hall. It is no wonder then that Oak Hall is the business place in Philadelphia.

THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY, published by the New York Advertising Agents, Geo. P. Rowell & Co., is the most complete publication of the kind ever issued. Price $5, bound in cloth.

GRAY HAIRS prevented, dandruff removed, the scalp cleansed, and the hair made to grow thick, by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Local Correspondence.

ALTOONA CITY, March 8, 1871.

Friend Mac—It is with feelings of unfeigned sorrow that I am called on this week to chronicle the death of Mr. Charles Moreland, who departed this life at his residence in this city on Monday last, 6th inst. After a brief but painful illness, of only seven days duration,

"His spirit tried the mercies of his God,
In whom he lived and strongly trusted."

He was one who by his many excellent qualities endeared himself to a large circle of friends, and although many men more prominent and of more mental ability have passed away, none there were I venture to say who left a better record behind them, or won more fully the esteem of all men with whom they held social or business intercourse, than the humble subject of this notice. Mr. Moreland had been in the employ of the Pa. R. R. Co. as switch-tender ever since the opening of the road, and during all that time he was ever faithful, prompt and reliable in the discharge of his highly important duties; and in his death it is but just to say that the Company has lost one of its most efficient and trusted employees. In all the relations of life, Charley, as he was familiarly called, was uniformly amiable, kind and courteous—qualities which, in connection with his well-known integrity and honesty of purpose, won for him the confidence and respect of all who enjoyed his acquaintance. His strong Christian faith and strictly moral principles were known of all men, and it is fair to presume that these redeeming virtues deprived the "dark valley and shadow of death" of all its conceivable terrors, and enabled him to meet with resignation and composure the final summons to a brighter and a better world. I did not learn the age of the deceased, but presume it to have been about 40 years. He has left a good and devoted wife and many relatives, besides earnest friends without number, to mourn his early death. His mortal remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery here to-day. *Requiescat in pace.*

Radical candidates for President Judge and District Attorney are becoming as plentiful as Grant's relatives. John Dean, Esq., our present (no further allusion to Grant) efficient District Attorney, however, seems to have the inside track, so far as the judgship question is concerned. Mr. Dean is a comparatively young man, but he possesses in an eminent degree the essential qualification for a good Judge. He is a gentleman of the highest order of intellect, of strong but impartial mind, and one against whose integrity no breath of slander has ever or can ever with truth be uttered. I have had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Dean from childhood up, and I can bear testimony to his high moral character and unblemished fame; and my conviction is, should he be elevated to the high and responsible position with which his name has been associated, that he will adorn and keep untarnished the judicial ermine. But while I say this, I have no idea that he will ever reach the goal of his ambition, for even should he succeed in securing his party nomination, he will find such formidable *Banks* to the political stream that neither his tact or talent will avail aught in overcoming, and thus will he be prevented from crossing over to the promised land.

A little episode in domestic life has just had its termination in our lively city. From what I can learn about it, it appears that several months ago a Prussian gentleman and his wife and three children domiciled themselves in this "rural," while the husband and father seeking and obtaining employment in one of the Company's shops. Thus fixed, things moved on in the even tenor of their way for some time, but finally our Prussian friend, growing tired of his humdrum life in this vicinity, pulled up stakes and wended his way to other scenes. His wife, whom he left behind with his family, after waiting six long months to hear from her truant lord, concluded to follow suit, and soon thereafter departed for the city of Gotham. There she instituted a diligent search for her husband, but failing to find him, accepted consolation in the shape of a stalwart German friend whom she had known in the fatherland. To him she related her troubles, and he, being of a sympathizing turn of mind, proposed to become father to her children and husband to herself. Nothing loth, she accepted his proposal, and ere long the two returned to this city as man and wife. Here, however, the honeymoon had scarcely been entered upon when the second husband put in an appearance and laid claim to his wife and family. A scene of course ensued but after considerable recrimination, crying and confusion, matters were compromised by husband No. 1 agreeing to accept $25 in good and lawful money and one night's lodging as full compensation for all his right, title and interest in the aforesaid wife and family. This amount was promptly paid, the night's lodging afforded him, and the next morning, Enoch Arden like, he departed the house and the city apparently well contented with his bargain.

According to your correspondent "Soltero," Altoona is not the only place afflicted with narrow-minded and bigoted school directors. May the land soon be delivered of them. T. I. M.

JOHNSTOWN, March 7, 1871.

Dear Freeman—The "ghost" is a living reality. We will have a court here in spite of the Fates, and I will tell you just here how it will be done. I told you the same story years ago. The boroughs will be consolidated, a city incorporated and a city municipal court established. This arrangement will in no way interfere with the county court or the county buildings. It will be a fair compromise and a final settlement of the vexed question. The "ghost" will disappear, the city court will flourish like a green bay tree and "we'll all be gay and happy still."

Weston has come—Nasby has come. Weston has went on west, and Nasby found the "Man of Sin." Weston's visit didn't pay—Nasby's did—but society is not much benefited by the efforts of either of them.

The February month of the Millville borough school term exhibits cheerful results. Ninety-two per cent. has been reached, the schools are flourishing, the teachers vigilant, the pupils industrious, and the directors watchful. Spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar and book-keeping are taught. About five hundred pupils attend school in this borough.

The Cambria Iron Company are filling up the old Canal Basin rapidly. They have reached the center of the r. ging canal pond, and will have streets all through it. Lots are being sold and new houses built in the vicinity of the newly made streets.

Dominica has not yet been annexed to the United States, nor will it be. There is an insuperable barrier in the way, viz: *The gulf stream.*

About the 22d day of the present month another emancipation proclamation will be issued declaring black and white, or day and night, equal, which fact will no doubt raise another storm—an equinoxial one for instance.

Mr. Bates, the gentleman referred to in your last as having a steam shoe manufactory in this place, is the son-in-law of Hon. D. J. Morrell—a very worthy man and engaged in a worthy enterprise. His *sole* purpose is to turn out good work and plenty of it, and make money in the operation. Although he intends to manufacture shoes exclusively, it is the hope of *all* that the establishment will not *peg* out or the efforts of the enterprising proprietor prove *bootless* in any way. The manufactory is in the second story of McConaughy's tannery, in Millville borough. ROB ROY.

CHERRYTREE, INDIANA Co., } March 6, 1871. }

Dear Freeman—Thinking that a few words from Cherrytree would not be amiss in your columns, and that they might prove interesting to your readers, I take the liberty of addressing you. Cherrytree at the present time is in the climax of her glory. The reason for this is found in the fact that the river is in excellent condition for rafting purposes, and when that happens Cherrytree is always in an uproar.—The river banks are lined with square timber, boom logs and spars, and the hardy rattmen are busy prepairing for a trip down the Susquehanna. May success attend their efforts.

Mr. Jonathan Langen had one of his legs badly fractured a few days ago while engaged in moving some heavy timber from where it was piled. The timber began to move, and before he could get out of the way one of his legs were caught between two sticks, inflicting the injury above stated. He is a resident of Gettysburg, this county.

Mr. Jeremiah Brickley, residing near this place, was also badly injured a day or two ago in a somewhat similar manner. He was at work hoisting a spar with the aid of a "gin," when the chain, becoming detached from the lever, flew off and struck Mr. Brickley, knocking him some eight or ten feet into the air, but fortunately and providentially he escaped with comparatively slight injury, and is now getting along as well as could be expected.

Aside from the rafting excitement, the times in this locality are mighty dull, and the chances for "beholding in those optics" a governmental promise to pay of almost any denomination are, like angel's visits, few and far between. Even the poor shoemakers, instead of getting paid promptly for repairing worn and weary soles, are compelled to console themselves with the same request that is made of everybody else, which is simply to wait until after rafting.

Yours, &c., SANO.

—A D. F. living not a thousand miles from Indiana paid $78.50 for a C. O. D. box of sawdust, all the way from New York, under the impression that it contained $500 in counterfeit greenbacks. Another in Altoona paid $45 for a box of kindling wood, but, on finding that he was swindled, attached the money in the Express agent's hands, in accordance with instructions from the Express Company, and will get his money back in due time. The fools and rascals are not all dead yet.

CARD OF THANKS.—I hereby tender my sincere thanks to those citizens of Ebensburg who have manifested such unsigned friendship towards myself in the matter of a certain petition to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, circulated in this borough, which seems to have been got up expressly for my injury. And as their action in this matter was unsolicited by me, I feel under greater obligation to acknowledge their kindness. D. W. EVANS.

—A young man named David Ward, supposed to have been a resident of Pittsburgh, was crushed to death by a fall of coal and rock, of about two tons weight, in a coal mine at Broad Top on Tuesday last.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds and Assignments left for Record during the three weeks ending March 8th, 1871.

Jos. M. Smith, Guardian, to Geo. Walters, Feb. 7, 1871, 106¾ acres in White township.....$55.

P. Boyle to Jacob Z. Nagle, May 10, 1870, 52 acres and 55 perches in Cambria county ...$200.

S. A. Shoemaker to D. S. Rodgers, Feb. 3, '71, 200 acres and impr'ts in Cambria twp.....$4,000.

H. Boyer to Joseph Rose, Oct. 24, 1870, 23 acres and improvements in Adams township ...$500.

B. McDermitt, Treasurer, to T. W. Shoemaker, July 11, 1866, 240 acres in Carroll twp...$70.

W. D. Pryce to A. Preisser, Jan. 28, 1871, 240 acres in Carroll township.....$600.

Wm. Lloyd to J. A. Blair, Aug. 23, 1854, 7 acres and 44 perches in Cambria township.....$68 50.

F. A. Shoemake to J. A. Blair, Feb. 6, 1871, 7 acres in Summerhill township.....$70 05.

E. Thomas to Trustees Hermon Church, Dec. 17, '70, 1 acre and 11 perches in Cambria tp. $15.

J. Horner to R. H. Brown, Jan. 6, 1871, lot in Sandy Vale Cemetery.....$20.

J. Dilbert to A. D. Brinker, Jan. 3, 1871, lot and improvements in Johnstown.....$300.

J. Bomgardner to J. Bomgardner, Jan. 7, '71, land and impr'ts in Richland twp.....nominal.

Geo. S. King to Emil Young, Dec. 5, 1867, lot in Johnstown.....$300.

E. Young to L. Rees, Jan. 30, 1871, lot in Johnstown.....$300.

J. T. Powell to Geo. S. King, Sept. 18, 1865, lot in Johnstown.....$320.

Geo. S. King to David M. Rees, Dec. 5, 1867, lot and improvements in Johnstown.....$500.

Jacob Horner to S. Wissinger, Feb. 4, 1869, lot in Conemaugh township.....$175.

Sylvester Wissinger to R. Slick, April 5, 1870, lot and improvements in Conemaugh twp $950.

Jacob Sharbaugh to R. Elig, April 9, 1870, two lots and improvements in Carrolltown.....$500.

John Berkey to R. Elig, Jan. 2, 1871, lot and improvements in Carrolltown.....$400.

John T. Christy to M. M. Adams, Jan. 24, 1871, 40 acres and 61 perches in Allegheny twp...$500.

D. Watts to A. McGovern, April 16, 1867, land in Gallitzin township.....$120.

Jas. Convery to H. Berg, Feb. 20, 1871, lot and improvements in Ebensburg.....$700.

Thos. D. Davis to Jas. Moore, Jan. 4, 1871, lot and improvements in Johnstown.....$750.

J. Beierline to Jane Mullin, Oct. 22, 1869, lot and improvements in Lilysville.....$700.

L. Kist to W. W. Wike, July 28, 1870, lot and improvements in East Conemaugh.....$950.

S. H. Smith to Henry Brown, March 28, 1863, tract and impr'ts in Richland twp.....$5,000.

James Pitts to D. Dibert, Nov. 16, 1870, lot in Johnstown.....$175.

J. F. Barnes to D. Mainhart, Jan. 9, 1871, lot and improvements in Johnstown.....$1,100.

James Dick to James Cooper, Oct. 29, 1870, lot and improvements in Coopersdale.....$2,800.

G. Hartzell to P. Empfield, Dec. 20, '53, 38 acres and 154 perches in White township.....$75 95.

Cambria Iron Co. to C. Ott, Oct. 19, 1870, 60 acres and 100 perches in Yoder township ...$600.

Same to George Pryce, June 9, 1870, 4 lots at Mineral Point.....$195.

Heirs of P. Cole to B. F. Horner, Oct. 18, 1870, lot and improvements in Johnstown.....$2,200.

D. W. Goughnour to John Fritz, Feb. 20, 1871, lot and improvements in Johnstown.....$2,500.

G. Alstadt to James Devlin, March 24, 1870, lot and improvements in Cambria borough...$1,300.

C. W. Moore to A. Basal, March 4, 1871, land in Allegheny township.....$1,000.

Jos. S. Stull to V. Voegtly, July 15, 1870, lot in Summerhill.....$125.

F. Stutzman to F. Newtrower, April 16, 1870, 24 acres and 148 perches in Richland twp.$891 50.

Paul Binder to John Binder, Feb. 6, 1871, 149 acres and impr'nts in Clearfield twp.....$1,400.

J. Horner to D. J. Horner, July 6, 1866, lot in Hornerstown.....$180.

Daniel Cover to J. Fend, Jan. 14, 1871, 71 acres and 133 perches and improvements in Conemaugh township.....$3,000.

Tributes of Respect.

RESOLUTIONS adopted by Highland Temple of Honor, No. 11, Ebensburg, Cambria county, on the death of Bro. David R. Evans, who died March 1st, 1871:

WHEREAS, it has pleased an all-wise Providence to remove from among us, by the hand of death, our Brother, David R. Evans: and whereas we are warranted in believing that he has gone to join in the bright land that Temple not made with hands—therefore be it

Resolved, That while we humbly bow before the manifestation of Divine power, we cannot but deeply mourn our Brother's loss, and kindly cherishing his memory in our hearts.

Resolved, that we tender the bereaved friends of our deceased Brother our kindest sympathies, and point them to a living Saviour for consolation in this hour of trouble.

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect to our Brother's memory, our Charter be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of Highland Temple, and that a copy thereof be sent to the *Alleghanian* and *Freeman* for publication; also that a copy be presented to the friends of our deceased Brother.

A. A. BARKER, }
R. E. SMITH, } *Committee.*
E. A. BARKER, }

Ebensburg, March 6, 1871.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His mysterious providence, to remove from our midst, by death, our beloved Brother, David R. Evans, it is fitting, as we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, that we should express our sorrow for the death of our beloved Brother. Therefore

Resolved, That in this dispensation, our Order has lost a worthy brother, his wife an affectionate husband, his parents a loving son, and the community a useful citizen.

Resolved, That to the widow and relatives of our deceased brother we tender our earnest sympathies and condolence.

Resolved, That in respect for the memory of our deceased brother, our Charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow of our deceased brother, and that they be inscribed on the minutes of our Lodge, and published in the *Cambria Freeman* and *The Alleghanian*.

GEO. C. K. ZAHM, }
WM. H. SECHLER, } *Committee.*
JOHN J. EVANS, }

HIGHLAND LODGE, No. 428, I. O. O. F.

STILL IN THE FIELD.—John Dougherty, Sr., the veteran tailor and clothier, is still as well prepared as ever to furnish his friends and the public generally with any and all articles in the way of Ready-made Clothing of the very best quality and at the lowest cash rates. His assortment of wearing apparel is made of excellent material and well sewed, and will be sold at remarkably low prices in order to make room for his spring stock. He has also on hand a superb line of excellent Cloth, from which he is prepared to make suits to order, for either man or boys, in the most stylish manner and at the most moderate rates. No fit, no pay. [2-11-tf.]

THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, according to its late statement, has a capital of over six millions of dollars, securely invested for the benefit of its policy holders. This Company has stood for the past fifty years at the head of the Fire Insurance Companies of the country in the matter of capital, promptness and reliability. Alexander Brothers, 139 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, are its only authorized agents for this section of the State. They will insure property at lower rates than can be obtained from any other truly reliable company. Give them a trial and be convinced of this fact ere you insure your property with any other of the many insurance agents. [2-11.-1m.]

N. F. CARROLL is still on the close out—that is, he is closing out his stock of dry goods, fancy goods, and all other goods, at No. 215 Main street, Johnstown, where rare bargains can be had any day or the day after, if it don't come on Sunday. Those wishing to invest money to invest cannot do a better thing than go to Carroll's right instanter, as he is positively shoving off his entire stock at cost prices. There is nothing like going to the store and seeing what is to be seen. Try and you'll be sure to buy.

JOHN J. MURPHY announces that he is still the same individual he used to was, and that he can be found as usual under the Tribune office, at the old Dibert Mansion House, corner Main street, Johnstown, where he measures off more dry goods every day than one man could shake a yard-stick at. Cheap and durable dry goods, fancy goods and notions, carpets and cloths.—John J. does a rushing business and deserves it all, for he gives his customers the best of the bargain in all the sales he makes.

C. H. P.—The war in France didn't have any effect on Cohen's Hat Parlor, except to induce a greater rush than ever, and of course more sales and a further reduction in prices. Where the best articles at the lowest rates are obtainable, that is where customers most do congregate, and that is what's the matter at No. 227 Main street, Johnstown. What is gold? An empty bubble. What is money? A paper trouble. But a shining hat is something, and the man who wears it is somebody.

MUST BE SOLD.—S. J. Hess & Brother, dealers in Ready-made Clothing, No. 241 Main street, Johnstown, announce that they will sell clothing cheaper than ever, until the first of April, in order to reduce their present stock of made up garments and prepare for the spring trade. Their sales are now very large, but their stock of wearing apparel is immense. Now is the acceptable time for getting great bargains from the Messrs. Hess. Never was made-up clothing sold so cheap. Call and examine prices.

JAS. J. MURPHY will have his say, and the say he says now is, don't believe without seeing, but go any see his immense variety of ready-made clothing, and you'll be sure to see a sight worth seeing, wearing apparel worth buying, and prices worth taking advantage of. Murphy is bound to close out his winter stock, and is now selling heavy goods at unsurpassable bargains to all buyers. Johnstown, Clinton street, No. 109, is the place where the thing is did.

BENTON & WAYNE, No. 210 Main street, Johnstown, Hardware merchants, keep for sale all kinds and sizes of wagon hubs, spokes and felloes, cheap for cash. They have besides a great variety of hardware, horse shoes, nails, etc.—Call with them and make a purchase.

ROLL OF HONOR.—The list given below contains the names of those who have paid for not less than six months of the present volume of the FREEMAN, and the time of some of them extends even beyond the present year:

Johnstown—John P. Strayer, Capt. Wm. R. Bonacker, H. P. Freidhoff, J. H. Clark, Dr. B. Yeagley, Frank Devlin.
Cambria City—Thos. McKernan, J. R. Stiffler.
Wilmore—Henry Walters, Thos. McConnell, Wm. Skelly, (blacksmith.)
Hemlock—Wm. Brown, Geo. Karne, T. McAtamany, Wm. McGough.
Adamsburg—John F. Stull.
Conemaugh—John T. Cooney, D. Humphreys, Bernard Kearney.
Portage—Michael Kearney, Joseph McGough, Joseph Itel.
Summerhill—Joseph W. Pringle, Jos. Long, Joseph Long, jr., Victor Voegtly.
Cresson—M. B. McLaughlin, John Carney, J. S. Luckett, Peter Dunn.
Summit—J. W. Condon, Esq., Paul McKenna, Christ. Reich, Joseph Criste, Daniel M. Henry, Miss A. E. Johnston.
Gallitzin—John J. Troxell, Josiah Christy, F. J. Parrish, Samuel Craig, Esq., Richard Denny, John T. Storm, Joseph Gutwald.
Altoona—John Rocket, Thomas Hughes, Jno F Storm, Dan'l Kearney, John Halton, jr., John Drumgold, John C Brown, P McAlear, Frank Tomlinson, T Brophy, Philip Logan.
Hollidaysburg—J M Pircher, Jas F Milliken.
Philadelphia—M A Murray, M McDonald.
Munster—Wm O'Hara, Mathias Farabaugh, Ignatius Biter, Patrick Storm, Peter Parrish.
Loretto—F O'Friel, Wm Litzinger, A Sanker, M McGuire, C McManamy, Wm J Buck, Joseph Cramer, Jos Hogue, Frank Eberly, P Mealy, S A Durbin, John Barman, F A Storm, A Hommon, P J Saunders, M L Stevens, Annie E Glass, Thos Rodenstebel, Wm A Little, A J Conrad.
St. Augustine—Jas E Neason, J H Douglass, David Ryan, F Delozier, Thos Adams, sr., Thos Adams, jr., C Morris, Thos Wilt, S M Douglass.
Chest Springs—Lewis Storm, Wm Dodson, Jas Barnett, John C McMullin.
Fallen Timber—A H Fiske, H A Gates, Chas Ransford, George Walters.
Bethel—John Ferguson.
Belsano—A R Longanecker, S Wilson, O Makin.
Ebensburg and vicinity—Edw'd Parrish, Silas Parrish, Henry Byrne, Mrs Edward Davis, John Seecher, Henry Foster, E Roberts, G C K Zahm, Isaac Crawford, Edw'd Glass, H J Crouse, Ed J Humphreys, James Myers, John E Scanlan, Geo A Berry, S A Shoemaker, Mrs. Eliza McDonald.
Bennington Furnace—Edward Hallorun.
Bedford—Rev A J Brown.
Plymouth, Pa.—John F Murphy.
Dunnings, Pa.—Martin Wilmore.
Ashland, Pa.—A C Mullin.
West Norfolk, Conn.—T P O'Hara.
Youngstown, Ohio—John Doyle.
Keytesville, Mo.—Thomas Dougherty.
Columbia, Pa.—John T. Griffith.
Clarksburg, W. Va.—Michael McColgan.
Bentonville, Va.—William Martz.
Shamburg, Pa.—William Mullin.
Hudson, Iowa—Samuel H Gillin.
Wilton, Iowa—T W Shoemaker.
Davenport, Iowa—George Murray.
Salem, Pa.—David Brawley.
Sand Patch, Pa.—James A Kitteil.
Los Angeles, California—Tom B Otterson.
Grampian Hills, Pa.—J C Boland, O Keenan.
Lumber City, Pa.—Jos Wilt, B McCracken.
Pottstown, Pa.—William Eddleman.
Carrolltown—L Schroth, D A Luther, Peter Huber, F Bearer, H Hopple, Paul Yahner, Wm A Noel, John Bearer, Jos Gutwald, J W Sharbaugh, A Schettig, J C Eckenrode, John Wertner, Peter Weinland, John Snyder, H J Eckenrode, Em'l Dishart, L Luther, Charles Anna, Jos Eckenrode, Wm Springer, Aug Hott, Jacob Glosser, Geo Sherry, Felix Short, D M Dumm, Edmund Eastman, Andrew Westrick.
St. Lawrence—John J Warner.
Nicktown—Peter J Dumm, Peter Neely.
St. Boniface—Anthony Anna, Nicholas Helfrick, John A Nagle, Caleb A Grey.
Plattville—John Somerville.
Cherrytree—Abner Horter.

WE HAD RATHER SELL AT A POSITIVE LOSS NOW THAN CARRY OVER OUR PRESENT STOCK! Therefore, we will sell the following goods at cost rather than carry them over another season: Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Black Alpacas, Colored Alpacas, Empress Cloth, Silk Poplins, Black and Col'd French Marinos, Waterproof Cloth, Striped Reppelants, Ladies' Cloth, White and Gray Blankets, Fancy and White Coverlets, Canton Flannels, Sheeting Muslins, Delaines, Calicos, Ticking, Shirting Flannels, Cassimeres, and Table Linen. Also, an immense stock of Ladies' and Children's Furs, as well as a large stock Ladies' Misses,' and Children's Bonnets and Hats, trimmed and untrimmed to suit customers, Chinchilla Beaver and Velveteen Sacks, Children's Riding Hoods and Infants' Dresses.

P. S.—We also intend to close out our immense stock of Men and Boys' Winter Clothing, positively at cost, to make room for spring purchases. We have on hand over one hundred Overcoats, two hundred Dress Coats, one hundred Boys' Suits, five hundred Pants and Vests, Gloves, Undershirts and Drawers, Trunks of every description, from the smallest traveling bag to the largest Saratoga Trunk, as well as one hundred other things usually kept in first class Clothing E-tablishment.

L. & H. MAYER,
Proprietors New York Dry Goods, Millinery, and Clothing Hall, 212 and 214 Main street, under the Opera House, Johnstown, Pa.

To the Trade.—I desire to call the attention of the trade to my stock of Lake Fish, having made this branch of business a speciality. My stock, at this time, is the largest ever held in this city. I am prepared to furnish dealers, promptly, by the dray or car load, and have made arrangements for shipping by the car load, at special rates, from Detroit, Sandusky, Huron, Vermillion or Cleveland, and also from Pittsburgh, to any points in Pennsylvania or Ohio, as shippers may wish. I would also call the attention of dealers to my extensive stock and assortment of corn brooms, broom corn and broom material, all of which I can supply at very low rates. JAMES CONNOR,
Wholesale Grocer,
2-4.-5t. No. 355 Liber

Story of a Deserted Mansion.

Not far from Morristown, N. J., and situated on what is known as the Madison road, may be seen a large and fine house, standing in the middle of extensive pleasure grounds, bearing the marks of having been the abode of persons of taste and wealth. The once beautiful park now, however, presents the appearance of having been the camping ground of at least a regiment of demoralized soldiers, so numerous are the traces everywhere of fires and wanton hacking among the trees, shrubs evergreens.

Where once were flower-beds and rare plants, now browse stray cattle; and pigs by the score root to their noses' content on the soft turf of the lawn. On approaching the house, a still more terrible scene of ruin may be found. The hall doors stand wide open, and as the stranger enters several cattle calmly survey him from their comfortable positions on the drawing room floor. The house is three stories high and surmounted with a cupola. The rooms are spacious and numerous, and were finished in the best possible manner when built. Windows open to the floor, and consisting of large and valuable panes of glass, oppose little or no obstruction to the cattle and pigs, the former generally taking sash and all with them, when leaving in haste.

On the floor of what has been evidently the library, tramps or mischievous boys have lighted fires, whose flames were fed, from appearances, by the doors of cupboards, stair railings, and other small pieces of woodwork of the house. In many places the floor has been burnt almost through, and how the house has escaped from a fire is a wonder. With carbonized ends of wood, hideous and revolting pictures have been drawn upon the pure, white walls, together with words of indecent character.

The plaster centre ornaments of the rooms have been the mark for the intruders to shy empty bottles and stones at, and all are greatly damaged. Door-knobs, bells, and their wires and pulls, water faucets, the paraphernalia of the bath-room, and anything of a movable nature, have been wrenched from their fastenings and carried away. Window shutters have disappeared, though probably burnt as fuel and not taken from the house.—Such a scene of rack and desolation can seldom be found within thirty miles of the city of New York. One might imagine such wreck among the desolation of the south, but in the prosperous north it is unparalleled.

The house has its sad story. Built but a few years ago, it passed into the hands of a wealthy New York merchant, who used every endeavor to make it a home of beauty. No expense was spared, and the house and grounds became noted for their appropriate belongings. The mistress of the house, the wife of its owner, unfortunately there sickened and died. The friends gathered to attend the funeral, and the body was borne from its beautiful earthly home to the cemetery. The last to leave the house was its owner, and he, turning the key in the lock, left it just as it was to its fate. The neighbors clamored for days for entrance, but no one was within, and all attempts to persuade its owner, who had gone to New York, to return to it, were unavailing. Attempts were made to rent or purchase it, but to neither plan would their owner accede.—If sold at all, the grounds should be sold for a cemetery. On their peril, he forbade the neighbors to enter the house.

The thieves in the neighborhood soon found out the rich field, and for nights pillaged it. The constables hearing of this, laid in wait in the house one night, and arrested three men as they were rolling up fine pieces of carpets for the purpose of taking them away. The owner, when notified to appear and prosecute the thieves, not only refused to do so, but threatened to prosecute the constables for entering his house, saying it was bad enough to have three thieves break into a house sacred to the memory of his wife, without having as many constables also therein.

Some friends seeing the peculiar state of feeling of its owner, removed the balance of the furniture to a safe place, and the house remains open. Bad persons congregate there, and the house at night is supposed to be the resort of thieves and robbers.

Some years ago a squatter settled himself in a little gardner's house on the property, and plows the land and reaps the crops as if the fee simple rested in him.—The owner has refused to notice him or turn him out. Last spring a certain general in the United States army offered to rent or buy the property, but not being himself a cemetery, or possessing any of the religious or soothing influences of that locality, his appeal was rejected. On all other subjects the owner is said to be most rational, and carries on a large business with great success. The property is valued at $35,000. L.

How to Spell.—Often in writing, a simple word is required of the orthography of which the writer is not sure. The dictionary may be referred to—but is not always convenient. An easy mode is to write the word on a piece of waste paper, in two or three ways of which you are in doubt. Nine times in ten the mode which looks right, is right. Spelling—particularly English spelling—is so completely the work of the eye, that the eye alone should be trusted. There is no reason why "receive" and "believe" should be spelt differently, yet sounded alike, in their second syllables. Yet write them "recieve" and "beleive" and the eye shows you the mistake at once. The best way for young people, and indeed people of any age, to learn to spell, is to practice writing.

—Nauvoo, the ancient capital of Mormondom, is in a fair way to achieve a prosperity which will far exceed the greatness given it by the reign of Jo Smith. The little city is now the center of a large grape-growing region. Last year sixty thousand gallons of wine were sold from the town, and there are now seventy thousand gallons in store. The town has three thousand inhabitants.

The Sun.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.

Intended for People Now on Earth.

Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Number of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR $50.

Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a $50 Club at every Post Office.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR,

of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

THE DAILY SUN, $3 A YEAR.

A preëminently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 30 cents a month, or $3 a year.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Four Dollars.

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Eight Dollars.

Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Fifteen Dollars.

Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-three Dollars.

Fifty copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Fifty Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Sixty Dollars.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Eight Dollars.

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to getter up of club), Sixteen Dollars.

SEND YOUR MONEY

in Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then register the letters containing money. Address

I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher,
Sun office, New York City.

NEW FIRM IN AN OLD STAND

COME and SEE!

GOOD GOODS & GREAT BARGAINS

FOR THE READY CASH!

HAVING become proprietors of the STORE ROOM and GOODS recently belonging to H. A. Shoemaker & Co., and having purchased an additional

STOCK OF NEW GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY,

we are now prepared to supply all the old customers of the late firm, and as many new ones as will patronize us, with Goods of all kinds at

PRICES FULLY AS LOW

as any other merchant in or out of Cambria county. It is our intention to keep our Store constantly stocked with a full and well-selected assortment of DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, CARPETS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, TOBACCO, CIGARS, and all other articles, large or small, that can be found in any store of this character in the county; and as we intend to

SELL FOR READY PAY for CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE,

and make no bad debts, we feel sure that our stock and our prices will not only secure but retain for us a liberal share of patronage.

EARLY VISITS FROM ONE AND ALL

are respectfully solicited, and if we fail to render entire satisfaction, both in regard to quality of our goods and the prices asked for them, it will certainly be the fault of the new firm at the old stand of Shoemaker & Co., High street, Ebensburg. Don't forget to call and we'll not forget to give you full value for your money.

MYERS & LLOYD.

Ebensburg, Jan. 26, 1871-tf.

JOHNSTOWN FURNITURE EMPORIUM.

WM. P. PATTON,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

—ALL KINDS OF—

CABINET FURNITURE

Nos. 150 and 152 Clinton Street,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Bureaus,	Cane Chairs,
Bedsteads,	Wood Seat Chairs,
Washstands,	Kitchen Furniture,
Sideboards,	Bed Lounges,
Cradles,	Mattresses,
Parlor Sets,	Tete-a-Tetes,
Wardrobes,	Extension Tables,
Book Cases,	Dining Tables,
Lounges,	Cupboards,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITURE

made to order in excellent style and at fair prices. Cabinet and Chairmakers' materials of all kinds for sale. Furniture delivered at any point in Johnstown or at railroad station free of extra charge.

WM. P. PATTON.

Johnstown, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

JAMES F. MILLIKEN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

Special attention given to the collection of claims in Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon, Bedford, Centre and Clearfield counties.

Parties wishing to purchase, rent, lease, sell or exchange real estate will find it greatly to their interest to call on or address me.

☞ Correspondence in either English or German solicited.

REFERENCES.—Wm. Mann, Esq., Messrs. Morgan, Bush & Co., Bing'ton; C. H. T. Collis, Philadelphia; Messrs. J. Way & Bro., W. M. Cormley, Esq., H. B. Swoope, Esq., Pittsburg; Hon. John Scott, Huntingdon; Hon. S. S. Blair, Hollidaysburg; Hon. B. F. Rose, Altoona; D. W. Woods, Esq., Lewistown; Cyrus Elder, Esq., Johnstown; Wm. P. Wilson, Esq., Bellefonte. [1-12.-1y.]

REAL ESTATE AGENCY

—OF—

GEO. W. OATMAN & CO.

Office in Colonade Row.

Several parties wish to secure Houses in Ebensburg at fair rents.

Houses and Lots are for rent on fair terms. Give us a description and price of what you have for rent.

Let us know what kind of a House or House and lot you wish to secure as a tenant.

Have you REAL or PERSONAL PROPERTY you wish to sell, or do you wish to buy?

COME AND SEE US AT ONCE!

☞ Our terms are reasonable for all services relative to above matters. See "Real Estate Gazette." GEO. W. OATMAN & CO.

Ebensburg, Feb. 4, 1871.-tf.

P. P. TIERNEY.....JAMES NULL.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

—OF—

TIERNEY & NULL,

Colonade Row, Ebensburg, Pa.

☞ Special attention paid to collections in all parts of the United States. [2-16-71.-tf.]

FIRST NATIONAL SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP OF CAMBRIA COUNTY,

High street, opposite Union School House, West Ward, Ebensburg, Pa.—M. M. O'NEILL, Proprietor. Saddles and Harness made and repaired and all other work in my line executed in the best manner, on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable rates. [1-12.-tf.]

GEO. W. OATMAN & CO., Attorneys-at-Law, Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa. The collection of notes and bills, whether due or past due, will receive prompt attention.

T. R. SCANLAN, Attorney-at-Law, Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa. All manner of legal business attended to promptly and carefully. Collections a specialty.

SAVE MONEY!

BY PATRONIZING

M. L. OATMAN

& CO.,

CHEAP ASH DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS DRY GOODS,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Ready-Made CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

SATINETTS, JEANS,

FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS,

And a Fresh and complete Stock of

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

CONSISTING OF

Double Extra Family Flour,

GRAIN, FEED,

BACON, SALT, FISH,

FRESH VEGETABLES,

DRIED & CAN'D FRUITS,

SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES,

SYRUPS, MOLASSES, CHEESE, &c.

Also, a large stock of the

Best Brands of Cigars and Tobacco,

STORE ON HIGH STREET,

Four Doors East of Crawford's Hotel,

Ebensburg, Pa.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, a graduate of the "Baltimore College of Dental Surgery," respectfully offers his PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the first and third Monday of each month, to remain one week.

Aug. 13. SAM'L BELFORD D. D. S.

DR. H. B. MILLER,

Altoona, Pa.,

Operative and Mechanical DENTIST.

Office removed to Virginia street, opposite the Lutheran church. Persons from Cambria county or elsewhere who get work done by me to the amount of Ten Dollars and upwards, will have the railroad fare deducted from their bills. ALL WORK WARRANTED. [Jan. 21, 1869-tf.

DR. D. W. ZIEGLER, Surgeon Dentist, will visit Ebensburg professionally on the SECOND Monday of each month, and remain one week during which time he may be found at the Mountain House.

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., tenders his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Carrolltown and vicinity. Office in rear of building occupied by J. Dick & Co. as a store. Night calls can be made at his residence, one door south of A. Haug's tin and hardware store. [May 9, 1867.

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa., Tenders his professional services to such of the citizens of the above place and vicinity as may require medical aid. [April 21, 1y.]

E. H. PLANK, M. D., tenders his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office on High street, opposite the new Congregational church, East Ward. Night calls can be made at the late residence of Dr. R. S. Rana, West Ward. [may 12.]

D. M'LAUGHLIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in the Exchange building, on the Corner of Clinton and Locust streets—up stairs. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

JOHN P. LINTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in building on corner of Main and Franklin street, opposite Mansion House, second floor. Entrance on Franklin street. Johnstown, Jan. 31, 1867. tf.

C. W. EASLY, Attorney at Law, Office, No. 108 Franklin street, Johnstown, Pa., two doors North of Fryer's Drug Store. Will attend promptly to all manner of legal business that may be entrusted to him.

G. L. PERSHING, Attorney-at-Law, *Johnstown, Pa.* Office on Franklin street, upstairs, over John Benton's Hardware Store. Jan. 31, 1867.

A. KOPELIN, - - - - T. W. DICK,
Johnstown. Ebensburg.

KOPELIN & DICK, Attorneys-at-Law, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Wm. Kittell, Esq., Colonade Row. [oct. 22.-tf.

R. E. JOHNSTON, J. E. SCANLAN.

JOHNSTON & SCANLAN,

Attorneys at Law,
Ebensburg, Cambria co., Pa.

Office opposite the Court House.

Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

JOSEPH M'DONALD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office on Centre street, opposite Linton's Hotel. [Jan. 31, 1867-tf.

JOHN FENLON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg Pa.*—Office on High street, adjoining his residence. Jan 31, 1867.-tf.

WILLIAM KITTELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row, Centre street. Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

WM. H. SECHLER, Attorney-at-Law, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Thos. Lloyd's new building, one door north of Colonade Row, Centre street.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in new building recently erected on Centre street, two doors from High street. [aug. 27.

TOPHAM, THE STRONG MAN.—Thomas Topham, the "strong man" was born in London, 1710, and was bred a carpenter, but afterwards "traveled on his muscle." He was a quiet, peaceable man, of middle size and weight, made like other men, except the usual cavities under the arms and hands were, in his case, filled with muscles. The wonderful stories of his feats are well authenticated. He could hold under perfect restraint, and with ease to himself, the strongest horse. He lifted a table six feet long, with fifty pounds on the end of it, with his teeth, and held it in a horizontal position for a considerable time. He rolled up a pewter dish, weighing seven pounds, with as much apparent ease as the reader would roll a piece of paper. He held a pewter quart pot arm's length and squeezed the sides together like an egg-shell. He lifted two hundred pounds with his little finger, and waved it gently around his head. He lifted Mr. Chambers, a clergyman, who must have lived on the fat of the land, for he weighed three hundred and seventy eight pounds, with one hand, Mr. Chambers' head being placed on one chair, and his feet on another. At a blow he struck a round bar of iron, one inch in diameter, against his naked arm and bent it like a bow. One night, observing a watchman asleep in his box, he picked up box and watchman, carrying the load with the greatest ease, dropped them over the wall into Tindale burying-ground. A butcher once passed a window at which Topham was sitting. He stooped down and took half an ox from the fellow's shoulders with so much ease and dexterity that the man swore the devil had flown away with the feet. At a race a man insisted upon driving on the track, so Topham took hold of the tail of the cart, and drew it gently back, the driver whipping the horse like a madman all the time. When he kept a public house two men were determined to fight him: so to satisfy them, he seized them by the napes of their necks, and knocked their heads together till he knocked all the fight out of them.

Heroic Conduct of a Girl.—On Monday morning, shortly after the employes of the Chicago Ferine and Maccaroni Manufacturing Co., commenced work, two sisters named Johanna and Mary Wallace, aged respectively 13 and 16 years, employed in the shop, met with a painful accident. The younger girl, Johanna, by some means, had the fingers of her right hand caught between two slowly moving, powerful iron rollers; and the hand was being gradually drawn in, when the elder sister, hearing Johanna's cries, ran to her assistance, and to save her sister's hand at once thrust her own larger hand between the rollers, thereby enabling the younger girl to withdraw her hand.—Fortunately a man was attracted to the place, and threw of the propelling belt in time to save Mary's arm from being drawn in. Both girls had their hands badly crushed and the flesh torn from the bones.—*Chicago Times.*

Recommended and Endorsed by over Seven Hundred Doctors.

DR. LAWRENCE'S

one pound Fluid Extract of

KOSKOO!

THE GREAT

HEALTH RESTORER!

Not a Secret Quack Medicine--Formula around the Bottle.

PREPARED SOLELY BY

Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE,

ORGANIC CHEMIST.

KOSKOO

STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE

—BY—

PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

RESTORING THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS TO A HEALTHY ACTION, AND INVIGORATING THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This is the Secret of its Wonderful Success in Curing,

CONSUMPTION IN ITS EARLY STAGES, SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, HUMORS, LOSS OF VIGOR, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, AND ALL

DISEASES CAUSED BY A BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD.

It thoroughly eradicates every kind of Humor and Bad Taint, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition. It is beyond question the

FINEST TONIC IN THE WORLD!

Thousands have been changed by the use of this Medicine from weak, sickly, suffering creatures to strong, healthy and happy men and women.

Invalids cannot hesitate to give it a trial.

No Medicine has obtained such a great reputation as this justly celebrated compound.

FOR TESTIMONIALS

From Physicians, Eminent Divines, Editors, Druggists, Merchants &c., see

KOSKOO ALMANAC FOR THIS YEAR

Price, ONE DOLLAR per Bottle.

FOR SALE BY

THE PRINCIPAL DRUGGISTS

In the UNITED STATES and BRITISH AMERICA.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Ebensburg, R. P. LINTON & CO., Prop'rs.

The Table is always supplied with the choicest delicacies; the Bar is supplied with choice liquors, and the Stable attended by careful hostlers. Transient visitors accommodated and boarders taken by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. feb21

WHOLESALE

JANNEY & ANDREWS,
123 Market St.
PHILADA.

GROCERS

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND FLUID

EXTRACT CATAWBA

GRAPE PILLS.

Component Parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice.

For Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Bilious Affections, Sick or Nervous Headache, Costiveness, &c. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

These Pills are the most delightfully pleasant purgative, superceding castor oil, salts, magnesia, etc. There is nothing more acceptable to the stomach. They give tone, and cause neither nausea nor griping pains. They are composed of the purest ingredients. After a few days' use of them, such an invigoration of the entire system takes place as to appear miraculous to the weak and enervated, whether arising from imprudence or disease. H. T. Helmbold's Compound Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Pills are not sugar-coated, from the fact that sugar-coated Pills do not dissolve, but pass through the stomach without dissolving, consequently do not produce the desired effect. The Catawba Grape Pills, being pleasant in taste and color, do not necessitate their being sugar-coated. Price Fifty Cents per Box.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S

Highly Concentrated Compound

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Will radically exterminate from the system Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Sore Mouth, Sore Head, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Blotches, Blotches, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Noses, Rickets, Glandular Swellings, Night Sweats, Rash, Tetter, Humors of all kinds, Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all diseases that have been established in the system for years.

Being prepared expressly for the above complaints, its blood-purifying properties are greater than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. It gives the complexion a clear and healthy color, and restores the patient to a state of health and purity. For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual remedy for the cure of pains and swelling of the bones, ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Erysipelas, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, and Beautifying the Complexion. Price, $1.50 per bottle.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S

Concentrated Fluid Extract BUCHU.

The Great Diuretic.

has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of the Urine, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-Dust Deposit, and Diseases of Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both Sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption of the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

Used by persons from the ages of eighteen to twenty-five, and from thirty-five to fifty-five or in the decline or change of life, after confinement or labor pains; bed-wetting in children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is Diuretic and Blood-Purifying, and cures All Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation and Excesses and Imprudence in Life, Impurities of the blood, &c., superceding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, and Syphilitic affections—in which it is used in connection with Helmbold's Rose Wash.

In many affections peculiar to Ladies the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy—as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression, Leucorrhœa, Ulceration of the Uterus, allaying Pain and Inflammation so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous matter.

The Extract Buchu will have been the victims of incompetent persons, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found that they have been deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "powerful astringents," been driven up in the system, to break out in a more aggravated form, perhaps after Marriage. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in the Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Price, One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Bottle.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

cannot be surpassed as a Face Wash, and will be found the only specific remedy in every species of Cutaneous Affection. It specially eradicates Pimples, Spots, Scorbutic Dryness, Inducts, Sun or Chap, Freckles, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Impurities and Redness and Incipient Inflammation, Hives, Rash, Moth Patches, Dryness of Scalp or Skin, Frost Bites, and all purposes for which Salves or Ointments are used; restores the Skin to a state of purity and softness, and insures continued healthy action of the tissue of its vessels, on which depends the agreeable clearness and vivacity of complexion so much sought and admired. But however valuable as a remedy for existing defects of the skin, H. T. Helmbold's Rose Wash has long sustained its principal claim to unbounded patronage, by possessing qualities which render it a Toilet Appendage of the most superlative and congenial character, combining in an elegant formula those prominent requisites, safety and efficacy—the invariable accompaniments of its use—as a Preserver and Refresher of the Complexion. It is an excellent Lotion for diseases of Syphilitic Nature, and as an Injection for diseases of the Urinary Organs, arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extract Buchu, Sarsaparilla, and Catawba Grape Pills, in such diseases as recommended, cannot be surpassed. Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

Full and explicit directions accompany the medicines.

Evidences of the most responsible and reliable character furnished on application, with hundreds of thousands of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, &c. The proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he has considered the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

H. T. Helmbold's Genuine Preparations

Delivered to any address. Secure from observation. Established Upwards of Twenty Years. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Address letters for information, in confidence, to HENRY T. HELMBOLD, Druggists and Chemists.

Only Depots: H. T. Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York, or to H. T. Helmbold's Medical Depot, 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ Beware of Counterfeits! Ask for Henry T. Helmbold's! Take no other! [Feb. 18.-3m.]

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

Hundreds of Thousands

Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal. ☞ Read the directions.

THEY ARE NOT A VILE

FANCY DRINK.

Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in Cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually Destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT AMERICAN HEALTH RESTORER purifies the blood and cures Scrofula, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Diseases of Women, and all Chronic Affections of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Recommended by the Medical Faculty and many thousands of our best citizens.

Read the testimony of physicians and patients who have used Rosadalis; send for our Rosadalis Guide to Health Book, or Almanac for this year, which we publish for gratuitous distribution; it will give you much valuable information.

Dr. R. W. Carr, of Baltimore, says:

I take pleasure in recommending your Rosadalis as a very powerful alterative. I have seen it used in two cases with happy results—one in a case of secondary syphilis, in which the patient pronounced himself cured after having taken five bottles of your medicine. The other is a case of Scrofula of long standing, which is rapidly improving under its use, and the indications are that the patient will soon recover. I have carefully examined the formula by which your Rosadalis is made and find it an excellent compound of alterative ingredients.

Dr. Sparks, of Nicholasville, Ky., says he has used Rosadalis in cases of Scrofula and Secondary Syphilis with satisfactory results—as a cleaner of the blood I know no better remedy.

Samuel G. M'Fadden, Murfreesboro', Tenn., says: I have used seven bottles of Rosadalis and am entirely cured of Rheumatism; send me four bottles, as I wish it for my brother, who has scrofulous sore eyes.

Benj. Bechtol, of Lima, O., writes: I have suffered for 20 years with an inveterate eruption over my whole body. A short time since I bought a bottle of Rosadalis and it effected a perfect cure.

Rosadalis is sold by Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, and Druggists generally. Laboratory, 61 Exchange Place, Baltimore. CLEMENTS & CO.,

April 7, 1870. 1y. Proprietors

EBENSBURG

DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers; Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail.

LEMMON & MURRAY,

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

REVERE THE MEMORY OF FRIENDS DEPARTED!

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, &c.

The subscriber still continues to manufacture of the best material and in the most workmanlike manner, at the

Loretto Marble Works,

all kind of MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES, as well as TABLE and BUREAU TOPS, and all other work in his line. None but the best American and Italian Marble used, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all cases at prices as low as like work can be obtained in the cities or elsewhere. Call and see specimens and judge for yourselves as to the merits cheapness of my work.

JAMES WILKINSON.

"An Editor in Heaven."

Such is the caption of an article which has been going the rounds of the press for some time, and which appears to be something new "under the sun."

Just as if editors were not in the habit of going to Heaven. We'll venture to say that a greater proportion of them go to that home of those who have performed their mission of mercy on earth, than any other profession or calling that poor mortals can fill.

"An editor in Heaven"! There is nothing strange about that, at all. There is almost a moral as well as a religious possibility for them to go anywhere.

Once upon a time, after the decease of a member of the "corps editorial" presented himself at the gate of the "Celestial City," and requested admission. The door-keeper asked him what had been his occupation on "Terra Firma"? He replied that he was an editor. "Well," said the Watchman, "we have a crowd of that kind here now, and they all come from the "dead heads." If you can pay the postage you can come in, if not you can't." So place yourself under the control of the "Powers that be," and sing songs you "rules" irresistibly dull and low, (meaning the devil.) No matter if the "wherewith" to go in, can be had from the "spirit and sentiment" pocketed and presented himself at the entrance of the "Celestial city's" dark domains. A very dark complexioned gentleman stood inside and asked in gruff voice, "Who comes there?" "An humble disciple of Horace," was the calm reply. "Then I will not, nor can you be admitted," exclaimed the gruff voice in Black," evincing considerable excitation, and fiercely scowling "Get out!" demanded the "stiff," who tried to get somewhat "clothed" and "heated" around for a "sheep's head," in order to force an entrance.

"Well, sir," replied the editor, "when we let one of your profession in some many years ago and he kept on as usual "row" with his former delinquent subscribers, and as we have more of that class of persons here than any other, we have passed a law prohibiting the admission of any editors, only those who have advanced our interest in their paper on earth, and even those we keep in a separate room by themselves. You have published many things that we don't agree against us, and always named the price with everything that went wrong, but we can't come in. We enforce the rule 'without respect to persons,' for peace and safety. You can go to Casting a droll leer at the editor, the typographical fiend started off, determined to get in "any how." By the time he took with him an old copy of the paper and presented it to the gate keeper of the Celestial City, requesting that he might be carefully examined, that he would see whether he was entitled to a free ticket. In the course of time the conductor came along and took up the ticket, telling him that he publish many good things, and had been a martyr in the cause of human improvement, and that resolutions had been passed in the "Celestial City" by members of the "anti progress party" who had abused the "Devil" while living, and added that as they were punished enough by their being with the "devil" for their lives, their future punishment was remitted. He further stated that no delinquent newspaper subscribers were to be found in Heaven.

Notice to Tobacco Consumers.

The following, prepared by a friend to tobacco, who has kept himself well posted on the regulations and laws which we learn will admit of, is of interest to consumers:

"It is said that it is intended by Congress to pass the following laws concerning tobacco consumers this winter:

"Tobacco chewers are required to have their tobacco from first hands, that is the first man you meet who grows it, or has chewed.

"Where parties are in the habit of borrowing chews, the government will furnish each man with a note-book, in the time of day, the size of the chew, whether plug or fine cut, the name of the party and time when the amount is to be repaid, must be strictly recorded.

"Those persons who have been recently using unstamped tobacco will call on the nearest revenue officer and pay as near as possible, the amount they believe has been consumed, and the officer will then furnish necessary stamps, and if they are chewed up in the presence of the government is then satisfied that no criminal wrong was meant.

"Those persons who manufacture two boxes, one filled with best navy tobacco, to give to borrowers, the other containing superb fine cut for home consumption, are to be treated as dead men of death, and hung on the spot.

"No tobacco-box must have more than two spigot holes in it, and the name must be pasted directly over them.

"When a quid has been exhausted the government strictly forbids it being thrown away until two red chalk marks have been made across it, and a label with it bearing these words: "The following has chewed this has complied with the requirements of the law, and persons are hereby warned not to chew this again.

"Tobacco consumers must remember and bear in mind that the more stamps they are on a package of tobacco the more it does the weed become—in a word, the more genuine.

"The government strictly forbids the use of tobacco-boxes having a small needle inside the knob on the cover, by which one forgets his desire for a chew, and after having the instr